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Vol IV No 222

18 November 1986

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FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON DPRK EVENTS

OW181141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Tuesday declined to comment on possible effects the reports surrounding the rumored assassination of the North Korean President Kim II-song might have on the future of the Korean peninsula. The official, who declined to be named, said he was not certain if the recent reports signaled a significant flareup between the countries of North and South Korea.

Speculation over whether the North Korean leader had been killed surfaced Monday when the South Korean Defense Ministry announced that North Korean loudspeakers along the demilitarized zone reported that Kim had died in a shooting.

The official said that it was safe to believe reports denying Kim's death made later by China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and North Korea's KCNA, as well as other informed sources.

He said the Foreign Ministry will need to analyze why South Korea made such an announcement and confirm whether North Korean loudspeakers actually did announce Kim's death. The ministry asked South Korean authorities to confirm the rumors but obtained no further word aside from the Monday announcements.

GOTODA COMMENTS ON KIDNAPPING IN PHILIPPINES

OW180341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Tuesday that the government has not yet received any information to confirm the safety of Nobuyuki Wakaoji, the chief of Mitsui and Co.'s Manila branch, who was kidnapped Saturday.

"We have not confirmed any information whether or not the branch chief is still alive. And we have heard nothing about the progress of the investigation since Monday," Gotoda said.

Gotoda also told a press conference here that the government "heartily hopes" Wakaoji, 53, is safe and will continue to make efforts to resolve the matter. He added that the government has asked the Philippine Government for its cooperation.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY ACCEPTS EXPORT QUOTA TO U.S.

OW150419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO -- Japanese government and textile industry officials reacted calmly Saturday toward the just-concluded agreement with the United States limiting Japanese textile and apparel exports.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the four-year accord will not cause any serious impact on the industry because Japanese textile shipments to the U.S. have already been on the decline due to the yen's sharply higher value against the dollar.

The officials attributed a rise of some 20 percent in textile exports to the U.S. in the first half of this year over a year earlier to a rush of shipments by manufacturers trying to maximize sales before the yen grew stronger. With exports beginning to drop since July, almost all products categories will fall within quotas set under the agreement, they said.

Industry leaders expressed readiness to cooperate toward an orderly textile trade. "We feel dissatisfied with quotas and some other points of the agreement," said Taiichiro Matsuo, president of the Japan Silk and Synthetic Textiles Exporters Association. "But we think a decision from a broad political point of view is necessary given the present Japan-U.S. economic relations and world textile trade situations," he added. Echoing the view, Yutaka Hirata, president of the Japan Chemical Fibres Association, said the agreement has established a climate for smoother textile trade between Japan and U.S.

#### BUSINESSMEN URGE REFORM, U.S. DEFICIT CUT

OW170919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 17 KYODO -- Japanese and American business leaders called on their countries Monday to pursue their stated objectives of changing Japan's economic structure and reducing the U.S. budget deficit. Some 200 businessmen from Japan and seven U.S. states concluded a daylong meeting at a Tokyo hotel with a joint statement reaffirming their support for the free trade system and their fight against protectionism.

Haruo Maekawa, former Bank of Japan governor and the key author of a report on the nation's economic structural reform, reiterated the need for Japan to change its economy to one reliant on the stimulation of domestic demand and promotion of imports.

"The Japanese Government should continue its efforts to improve its market access, stimulate its domestic demand and promote the structural adjustment of its economy," said the joint statement issued at the end of the 18th joint conference of the Japan-U.S. Midwest Association and the U.S. Midwest-Japan Association. And at the same time," the statement said, "the U.S. Government should continue its efforts to reduce its huge budget deficit."

The association includes the U.S. states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Also expressing concern over the growing U.S. federal budget deficit -- estimated to reach 154 billion dollars in 1987 -- was Ambassador Mike Mansfield. Mansfield told a luncheon meeting of the gathering -- the first to be held in Tokyo in the Midwest-Japan Association's 19-year history -- that "trade negotiations alone will not solve our trade problems."

As for the outcome of the recent U.S. mid-term elections, Ambassador Mansfield emphasized, "Our bilateral relationship is too important -- to the U.S., to Japan, and to the rest of the world -- to be sacrificed to partisan politics on either side of the Pacific." "Now is not the time for finger-pointing and recrimination. Now is not the time for bilateral deals," he said. "If we are to tackle the issue of agricultural trade it must be done multilaterally," he added. [passage omitted]

The joint statement issued by the Midwest-Japan and Japan-Midwest Associations said the 19th annual joint meeting will be held in Ohio next year. The American delegates from the seven states will hold another meeting in Osaka with businessmen in the Kansai region Wednesday.

KIM IL-SONG WELCOMES MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH

Sk180830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, which is paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane this morning.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport and warmly greeted Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Here we will carry the report on the Pyongyang airport arrival of the MPR party and state delegation led by respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and on the welcome along the streets.

[Begin recording by unidentified reporter] I am reporting from Pyongyang airport. The MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, which is paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, will arrive here at Pyongyang airport. Pyongyang airport is now enveloped in an atmosphere of warm friendship toward the fraternal Mongolian people and of welcome.

With the flags of Korea and Mongolia and with bouquets of flowers and balloons, thousands of people have turned out at the airport. Respectfully placed among the welcoming crowd are portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Placed in front of the welcoming crowd are slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the MPRP!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also placed at the airport are other slogans reading "We warmly welcome respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh!" "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples!" and "Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!" The national flags of the two countries are flying on the flag poles as if they are expressing the friendship and unity of the two countries.

The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation is an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and Mongolia in the struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve victory in the socialist and communist cause, is support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people to accelerate socialist construction under the upheld banner of the three revolutions and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and will contribute to enhancing unity and cooperation among the socialist countries.

Those who have come to the airport are Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice presidents; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the DPA General Staff; Comrades Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice

premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organs and workers' organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries in the scientific, educational, art, cultural, and public health fields; and Kim Taek-yul, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in the MPR.

P. Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador to the DPRK; embassy staff members; and diplomatic representatives of foreign countries have come to the airport. D. Yondon, member of the MPR state and party delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee, and first deputy foreign minister of the MPR now staying in our country, has also come to the reception.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song is coming here to the airport to receive Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. [sound of "hurrahs" and of band music continue]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has arrived at the airport.

At 1000 in the morning, the special airplane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people is now landing at the airport. [sound of airplane heard in the background] Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great Hural, is emerging from the airplane, while responding to the warm welcome of the crowd. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is exchanging firm handshakes with the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and is warmly embracing him.

Arriving together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and his wife are MPR party and state delegation members Terendashin Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and member of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural; (Pintagen) Jasray, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; (Lodunchin) Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural, and chief of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of foreign affairs; and (Rabutanjin) Bata, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, as well as other suite members.

A grand ceremony to welcome the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural, is being held at the airport.

[Chief honor guard] Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural: The KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force Honor Guard has lined up to welcome you. KPA Colonel (Yi Chae-hun). [the national anthems of the MPR and the DPRK are played, followed by a 21-gun salute]

[Reporter] While a 21-gun salute is being given, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is reviewing the KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force honor guard.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is greeting the leading cadres of our country and the diplomatic representatives of various countries.

Members of the Juvenile Corps are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is watching the march past of the KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force Honor Guard. [sound of a marching band heard in background, followed by the sound of "hurrahs"] The entire airport is filled with the joy of welcoming the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people, and with waves of flowers of welcome.

The children of officials of the MPR Embassy to our country and the women workers of our country are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, while passing the lines of the welcoming crowd, is replying to their warm welcome.

The welcoming crowd, filled with firm pledges to more fully blossom the friendship between the Korean and Mongolian peoples and to eternally brighten it, is again and again [word indistinct].

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is getting into the car amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd and is heading for the city, where some 100,000 people are waiting.

Here is Yonmot-dong, where the road of welcome begins. The road of welcome from the entrance of Yonmot-dong, where an arch decorated with the national flags of the two countries and red banners has been erected, to Kumsong Street, through the plaza of the 8 February Cultural Hall and the Ongung intersection, is filled with some 100,000 welcoming people of the city who came to greet the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people, holding the flags of the two countries and bouquets. The portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are respectfully placed and placards reading "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the MPRP," and "Long live the honorable WPK" are placed at various places along the road beautifully decorated in welcome. Slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh," "We warmly welcome the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people," and "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples" and decorations of welcome reading "Welcome Batmonh," "Korea-Mongolia," "Pyongyang-Ulaanbaatar," "Welcome-Friendship," and "Friendship-Unity" are also placed in various places along the road. The flags of the two countries are vigorously flying on flag poles along the main streets of the capital and in the plazas of the capital, as if they are symbolic of the unity and cohesion between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, which has been formed on the single road toward the joint struggle for socialism and communism.

From the loudspeakers installed at many places along the streets, songs of our country and the MPR are echoing around, further lifting the atmosphere of welcome. Here, at the entrance to Yonmot-dong, where the flags of Korea and Mongolia and red flags are vigorously fluttering, the working people of Sosong District, who are performing labor feats at the socialist construction sites by vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built, are waiting for the guests to arrive, with the flags of the two countries and the bouquets of flowers in their hands.

The welcoming crowd are heartwarmingly recalling the historic days when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to the MPR 30 years ago. They are exchanging conversations about the beautiful stories on the invincible friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia, which are developing favorably with each passing day. [Sounds of a brass band playing and shouts]

At last, led by the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the motorcade is slowly entering the welcoming arch at the entrance of Yongmot-Dong. The shouts of hurrahs are shaking heaven and earth. With the boundless admiration toward the great leader and with the friendship toward the Mongolian people, the welcoming crowd is shouting enthusiastic acclamations. Indeed, Yonmot-Dong is filled with joy and is engulfed in waves of welcoming flowers. [band continues playing and shouting]

Here, at the entrance of Yonmot-Dong, the railway transportation workers in the capital, who win achievements every day by fanning the flames of the 18 May campaign for flawless and on-time operation and for more traction, are singing songs along with the band and are welcoming the guests with enthusiasm.

The car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is pulling up slowly. Female workers are presenting bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

The great leader and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are waving their hands to the welcoming crowd, which is enthusiastic in its acclamation. With the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh leading the way, the motorcade is beginning to move from (Songsan) Street, where a streamer reading "We warmly welcome Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Mural!" is seen.

As the motorcade is beginning to move between the waves of flowers along (Songsan) Street, the acclamations are further heightened. In the course of the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of international communism, the Korean people and the Mongolian people have established firm friendly relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They have closely supported and cooperated with one another. During the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation, which was a period of severe trials for our people, the MPRP and the Mongolian people helped us materially and spiritually. Today, the Mongolian party, government, and people are invariably and firmly supporting our people's struggle to build socialism and achieve the reunification of the fatherland in the situation in which they are directly confronting the U.S. imperialists.

The array of cars carrying the envoys of friendship of the Mongolian people, are now entering Tangsan Street amid the ardent welcome of the crowd. In Tangsan Street, along which thousands of red flags are flying, thousands of school children in Pyongyang are warmly welcoming the guests, dancing with flower [word indistinct]. They are greeting with pleasure the Mongolian people's envoys, who are visiting with sentiments of friendship toward our people, by dancing such beautiful dances as the sunflower dance and azalea dance to cheerful music.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is sending warm greetings to the thunderous cheers of Juvenile Corps members by waving to them.

School children are ardently welcoming the guests through colorful dances and songs, overflowing with the endless joy and pride of enjoying matchless happiness in the bosom of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il-song, and of growing as reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of dear Mr Kim Chong-il.

Workers of Taesong District along Tangsan Street are warmly welcoming the guests, genuinely rejoicing over the success which the Mongolian people have attained in the struggle to lay a material and technological foundation for socialism while upholding the decisions of the 19th party congress under the leadership of the MPRP.

The array of cars, which have passed Kim-Il song University students, who are enthusiastically welcoming the guest while shouting "friendship" and "unity" while holding the national flags of the two countries, is approaching the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall. The array of cars is entering the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall, along a street which is beautifully ornamented with many kinds of welcoming decorations which read "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples," "Friendship and unity," "Welcome and friendship," and "Pyongyang and Ulaanbaatar."

In the plaza, where red flags and many kinds of welcoming decorations constitute a sea of flowers, artists in Pyongyang are unfolding a grand welcoming stage by dancing a fairy dance, a peasant dance, a drum dance, a fan dance, a bouquet dance, and other dances around the friendship tower and the round flower tower. The car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is entering the plaza, where thunderous cheers burst forth and waves of flowers are rolling. The whole plaza looks like a sea at sunrise, and thundering shouts of hurrahs are echoing high in the sky.

When the array of cars stops at the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are getting out of a car, waving their hands to the cheering crowd. Female artists are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Paek Hak-yon, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, is presenting a silver dagger to the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

[Paek Hak-yon , Warmly welcoming the visit to our country by Comrade General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, I present you this silver dagger which our people have long presented as a symbol of self-defense, eternal youth, and long life when they have greeted their most precious guests.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh expresses deep thanks for the silver dagger and thanks the applauding crowd. The gay tune of a waltz echoes high in the plaza, and the dances of friendship form strong waves here and there in an air of rapture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh walk through the colorful rhythmic dancers and the welcoming crowd, wave their hands, and thank them. The welcoming crowd is full of heartwarming emotion in joy and happiness of today as they see the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song close to them again and greet the respected Jambyn Batmonh, and as they wish for the further strengthening of friendship and unity between the two countries. Truly, the plaza filled with deep emotion and joy has been turned into a great flower garden of friendship and unity, in which true comradely friendship overflows and in which warm hearts between class brothers are connected into one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh respond to the crowd's enthusiastic applause and get into the car again.

Along the streets with strong waves of welcoming flowers, the motorcade enters the (Yonghong) crossroads amid the enthusiastic welcome of the working people of the [name indistinct] district and Potonggang District. At the (Yonghong) crossroads, which form a forest of red flags, together with the working people of Potonggang District, the Kim Chaek Engineering College students, who are firmly preparing themselves to be the men of ability in the scientific and technological fields of the country, enthusiastically welcome the guests.

As the time passes and as the guests pass through the streets, our people's feelings of friendship toward the Mongolian people fill the air more warmly in the welcoming waves of flowers.

The Mongolian party and government resolutely expose and denounce the new war provocation maneuvers and the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and actively support our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Along the streets with strong welcoming waves of flowers, the motorcade passes through the (Yonghong) crossroads and enters Kumsong Street. Here the working people of various strata in Kyongchon District warmly welcome the guests, waving the flags of the two countries and bundles of flowers with a resolve to eternally solidify and develop friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia.

The applause of the welcoming crowd rises higher as our people's firm will and revolutionary spirit are powerfully demonstrated to uphold the party's leadership and brilliantly complete the chuche revolutionary cause and to further solidify and develop unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The motorcade carrying the Mongolian people's friendship envoy passes through Kumsong Street and approaches the foot of Mt Yongnam.

The welcoming crowd continues to applaud the guests heading toward the lodging quarters, wholeheartedly wishing the fraternal Mongolian people great success in carrying out their eighth 5-year plan, firmly rallying around the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and great success in the Mongolian people's friendship envoy's visit to our country, spending joyful and meaningful days during their stay in our country.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia! [end recording]

#### KYODO CITES AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT ON KIM IL-SONG

OW180839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, Nov 18 KYODO -- An Austrian diplomat stationed in Pyongyang said Tuesday North Korean President Kim Il-song looked quite all right as the leader appeared in the morning at Pyongyang airport to greet a Mongolian party delegation. There was nothing unusual with Kim, 74, said the diplomat, identified only as Antimayer, in a telephone interview with the Beijing Bureau of KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Antimayer said he saw Kim talking to Mongolian Party General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh cheerfully and that the two shook hands firmly in a meeting at the airport. The diplomat in charge of commercial affairs said he saw Kim from only two meters away. Kim invited Batmonh to Pyongyang for an official visit.

Kim's son, Chong-il, was absent from the meeting but it did not represent anything abnormal because the junior Kim meets foreign guests at the airport only very rarely, Antimayer added. He also said that in the meeting, everything appeared normal in Pyongyang.

The Mongolian visit to Pyongyang follows rumors that Kim Il-song had been shot dead. There is also speculation in South Korea that Kim Il-song is locked in a power struggle.

KIM YON-NAM MEETS WITH MPR VICE PREMIER

SK172243 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, met today with Daramyn Yondon, the first deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the officials concerned and Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador to our country.

HO TAM MEETS JSP DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

SK172302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, met today with a delegation of the JSP special committee for Korean issues headed by Noboru Tawas, a JSP member of the Japanese House of Representatives and vice chairman of the JSP special committee for Korean issues, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Kim U-chong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Ho Tam arranged a luncheon today for the guests.

'LIKELY' POWER STRUGGLE UNDER WAY IN DPRK

HK180436 Hong Kong AFP in English 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 18 (AFP) South Korean officials, after learning that President Kim Il-song of North Korea was alive and well, Tuesday said it was likely that a serious power struggle was under way between Mr. Kim and forces led by his Defense Minister, Vice-Marshal O Chin-u. The South Korean Defense Ministry reported that North Korean loudspeakers near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) broadcast reports early Tuesday that Mr. Kim was dead and had been replaced by his son, Kim Chong-il, while real power was wielded by Vice-Marshal O.

Western diplomats in Pyongyang Tuesday reported seeing Kim Il-song at the airport to welcome visiting Mongolian President Jambyn Batmonh, quashing reports Monday by the South Korean Defense Ministry that the 74-year-old leader had been shot dead.

Officials in Seoul said they now believed that although Kim Il-song remained in charge in Pyongyang, Vice-Marshal O could be in control of the field army deployed along the 155-mile (245-kilometer) DMZ bordering South Korea. Seoul's YONHAP news agency reported that the authorities had recently noted major North Korean troop movements, which could signify a serious conflict between forces loyal to Kim Il-song and those opposed to him.

North Korea experts here pointed out that Vice-Marshal O had not been seen in public for several months. He was first rumored to be seriously ill, but his failure to appear at national elections on November 2 led to speculation that he was in disgrace.

The South Korean Defense Ministry said North Korean loudspeakers on the DMZ announced at 6:00 a.m. Tuesday (2200 GMT Monday) that Vice-Marshal O had seized power, and that the North Korean people "actively supported" him. They said the loudspeakers, in a broadcast at 7:45 p.m. (1045 GMT) Monday, had expressed "deep condolences" over the death of President Kim Il-song, adding that his son had succeeded him. The ministry said the broadcast gave the son the new title of "Marshal", like his father. The loudspeakers subsequently declared that Kim Chong-il was a "great and beloved leader," the Defense Ministry said. But it was still not clear how much power Vice-Marshal [O] wielded among the military units now manning the frontline, observers here said.

The South Korean Defense Ministry had based itself on the same loudspeaker reports when it announced Monday that the North Korean public address system near the DMZ had on Sunday reported Kim Il-song's death in a shooting incident.

The 76-year-old O was Kim Il-song's comrade-in-arms when both came to North Korea with Soviet troops in 1945, at the end of World War II. The vice-marshal was a division commander in the early 1950s, and rose steadily in the ranks to become chief of general staff in 1969 and defense minister in 1976. He is ranked third, after Kim Il-song and his son, in the North Korean hierarchy.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES O CHIN-U SEIZES POWER

SK180124 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The North Korean puppets, through loudspeaker broadcasts, have announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, has seized power. Reporter Kim Chun-hwan at the Ministry of National Defense has a detailed report on this.

[Reporter Kim Chung-hwan] I am reporting from the Ministry of National Defense. A Defense Ministry official has said that the North Korean puppets, at 0600 today, through loudspeaker broadcasts, announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, had seized power. The Defense Ministry Official, in announcing what the North Korean puppets announced through the loudspeaker broadcast to the South from yesterday afternoon to daybreak today, said: At 1840 yesterday, the North Korean puppets praised Kim Chong-il and used the word President [chusok] Kim Chong-il through the loudspeaker broadcast to the South. At 1745 yesterday, they broadcast: Man does not know his own destiny and no one knows about death.

Also at 1945 yesterday afternoon, they announced that according to the central broadcast, because Comrade Kim Il-song was dead, Comrade Kim Chong-il was the successor.

Also at 2000 last night, the North Korean puppets announced through the loudspeakers toward South Korea that they express grief over the death [sogo] of the leader [suryongnim] Kim Il-song.

At 0120 this morning, they announced that Comrade Kim Chong-il is the eternal leader [chidoja] of the nation. At 0330 this morning, they broadcast that Comrade Cho Kim Chong-il will enjoy greater happiness and is the great leader [chidoja] for the happiness of the people.

In particular, at 0600 this morning, the North Korean puppets announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, seized power and added that the North Korean people are positively supporting [O Chin-u].

NATIONAL POLICE PUT ON SPECIAL ALERT STATUS

SK180113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] National Police were place on maximum alert following rumors that North Korean head Kim-Il-song has been assassinated, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The action went into force Sunday afternoon, said the spokesman for the National Police Headquarters. He said Communist North Korea might unleash armed provocations against the south and "impure social elements" might step up antigovernment actions.

According to him, police were told to reinforce their vigilance around major public facilities and foreign missions.

Stepped-up checks on suspicious persons and arms depots were also called for, the spokesman said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 'STRONG ALERT POSTURE'

SK180549 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Announcement by the RO: Defense Ministry spokesman on 18 November -- recorded]

[Text] The North Korean puppets have repeatedly announced over their southern propaganda loudspeakers north of the demilitarized zone from 16 to 18 November that Kim Il-song is dead. However, KCNA and other North Korean puppet reporting media on the morning of 18 November said that Kim Il-song is alive. We are closely watching to verify whether these North Korean puppets' move are a result of a serious power struggle among themselves or tactical psychological warfare aimed at military provocation. Regardless or whether they are the former or the latter, we are maintaining a strong alert posture against the North Korean moves.

UNILATERAL OPERATION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED

SK180037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is weighing the possibility of operating a special house committee on constitutional amendment of the national assembly from next week "unilaterally" unless the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] returns to the panel within this week.

Leading party members assigned on the panel concluded in a meeting Sunday that they could not but 'regard that the NDP has no intention to rewrite the Constitution in accordance with procedures provided by the Constitution' if it does not make a comeback to the special body this week.

"In this case, we have no choice but to study various ways (to normalize the panel), including the DJP's unilateral operation in the absence of the NDP, in order to manifest our strong will to revise the basic law according to legal procedures," Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the panel, said after the meeting.

Chae said it would be impossible to resume the operation of the panel through dialogues if a meeting of the two parties' leaders now being promoted is not realized due to a rigid precondition of the NDP.

The main opposition party has demanded that the DJP accept its proposal for holding of a plebiscite to choose the type of the next government as a prerequisite for the leaders' talks.

With regard to conclusion of the panel members, the DJP discussed how to normalize the ad hoc panel in a meeting of the Central Executive Council, the top decision-making organ of the party, yesterday.

In the meeting, party chairman No Tae-u stressed, "The NDP has to return to the panel without any conditions."

"If the panel reopens, we will discuss anything related to the constitutional revision," he said, indicating that the party is willing to debate on the NDP-proposed national referendum.

"I cannot understand why the NDP walked out of the panel unilaterally, although it was formed at its very request. However, we have to make every effort to normalize the panel through constant contacts with NDP members," he said.

NKDP'S KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEWED BY TONG-A ILBO

SK170842 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 86 p 3

[Exclusive TONG-A ILBO interview with Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser to the NKDP, by TONG-A ILBO correspondent Yi Nak-yon in Tokyo on 15 November]

[Excerpt] [Kim Yong-sam] I have not accurately grasped the situation yet, but it seems that the suppression of the opposition camp and the off-stage position forces and the suffering of the people have increased more than when I left the country. Therefore, I feel more complicated and painful returning home than when I left.

[Yi] Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser to the NKDP, stated the above in an exclusive interview with the TONG-A ILBO held in Tokyo on 15 November prior to his departure for home. He had left the country on 31 October on a trip to West Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Then adviser Kim declared with a firm resolve: "Now is the time to conduct a pan-national struggle to crush the perpetual power plot." The "pan-national struggle to crush the perpetual power plot" has been mentioned by adviser Kim since last August, without disclosing the specific time to initiate it.

[Kim] Now is the time to conduct the pan-national struggle to crush the perpetual power plot in a concerted struggle of all democratic forces, including the NKDP, the off-state opposition forces, and religious circles. Upon my return home I will do my best to conduct this struggle.

[Yi] How is this struggle to be conducted?

[Kim] It is too early to disclose the specific methods of struggle. I will discuss them with those concerned upon my return home. One thing I can say for certain is that the struggle will be conducted by peaceful and nonviolent means, as Gandhi conducted the independence movement in India.

[Yi] What is the basis of your judgment that now is the time to conduct this struggle? You have mentioned the struggle since last August.

[Kim] We cannot but doubt the intent of this regime for democratization, despite its verbal advocacy, in view of all the suppressive steps taken, such as the order to disband the worker's organizations belonging to Mintongnyon, the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and lawyer Yi Tong-myong, the incident of the Konguk University sit-in, the arrest of the Council for Promotion of Democracy spokesman Han Kwang-ok, and the detention of Rev Pak Hyong-kyu. This regime is engaging in acts clearly running counter to democratization.

[Yi] If you launch such a struggle, would it mean that you will abandon the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision for good?

[Kim] No, We will not abandon the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision. We intend to demonstrate the people's will for democratization in order to induce them (referring to the government and the ruling party) to revise the Constitution through amicable agreement. If the DJP shows its true intent for democratization today and demonstrates its willingness to revise the Constitution for a direct election system, we will put the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision into operation right away.

[Yi] The concerted struggle with the off-stage opposition forces and the religious circles must mean the activities outside the National Assembly and this must result in a clash, mustn't it?

[Kim] As I have always said, the general trend for democratization cannot be stopped by any individual or any group. If there are any forces turning away from this or opposing this, they will face resistance of enormous strength. However, we intend to wage the struggle peacefully and without violence. [passage omitted]

NKDP LEADERS TO HOLD SEOUL RALLY 29 NOV

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Three opposition leaders yesterday reaffirmed the New Korea Democratic Party plan to hold a mass rally in Seoul Nov. 29.

After a meeting with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, NKDP president Yi Min-u told reporters that the rally is intended to renew the opposition call for a direct presidential election system.

Yi added that the mass rally is also designed to "deter the ruse to extend the rule of the incumbent regime."

Yi and the two Kims, de facto leaders of the NKDP, agreed to push the rally "at the risk of the fate of the party and the three," the NKDP president said.

Yi said that his party will hold the rally in a peaceful and orderly manner.

"As many people as possible are invited to the rally. So people other than the NKDP members will be allowed to deliver speeches at the rally," Yi said.

Kim Tae-chung, who hosted the luncheon meeting at his house, said the three shared the view that current political situation is "critical."

"Shortly after the Seoul rally, the NKDP and other opposition organizations will establish a pan-national body to push direct presidential election and deter the ruling party scheme," said Kim, who co-chairs the Council for Promotion of Democracy.

Party adviser Kim Yong-sam said that the party will push for the rally, regardless of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Earlier in the day, however, NKDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok said that the opposition party would rearrange its political schedule, including the mass rally, if the reported assassination of Kim Il-song is confirmed.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST 17 NOV

SK180057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), was restricted to his home yesterday morning.

Kim was scheduled to attend a meeting on a two-week overseas trip by Kim Yong-sam, also CPD co-chairman and adviser to the major opposition New Korea Democratic party, at the Palace Hotel in Seoul yesterday morning and a prayer session at the Myongdong Cathedral in the evening.

53 PASTORS DETAINED AFTER ANTI GOVERNMENT PROTEST

HK181348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Riot police detained 53 Protestant pastors Tuesday during an anti-government demonstration at the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, eyewitnesses said.

Several of 150 pastors who took part were seriously injured as police used iron pipes and club to disperse the demonstrators, the eyewitnesses said.

It was the first time since president Chon Tu-hwan took power in 1980 that religious leaders had staged an anti-government demonstration, although religious circles have been active within the country's democracy movement.

The protestors denounced Mr Chon's government for "scheming to prolong its hold onto power," and described their demonstration as "a prayer session to encourage the ruling party to be repentant of their faults."

Later some 1,000 pastors held a prayer meeting at a church in central Seoul and protested the detention of their colleagues, who had reportedly refused to undergo questioning at a police station.

The pastors dispersed voluntarily after they denounced Mr Chon's government as a "Satanic regime," shouted for direct presidential elections, decried U.S. and Japanese armed forces in South Korea, and tried to push their way through police lines.

The protests came a day after South Korea's Defense Ministry said that North Korean loudspeakers had announced the shooting death of Pyongyang leader Kim Il-song, seen alive and well Tuesday by Western diplomats.

Leaflets scattered by the protestors said the government has been trying to dampen people's wishes for democracy by creating an atmosphere of terror through a heavy-handed policy against dissidents.

As examples, they cited a police raid on Konguk University in Seoul last month to round up 1,200 students, and the forcible disbandment of the United Ninjung Movement for Democracy and Unification.

South Korea's ruling and opposition camps have agreed to change the constitution to introduce more democracy, but they are divided over what form of government should exist after Mr Chon steps down in early 1988.

The ruling party has proposed a parliamentary cabinet system featuring a titular president and a strong prime minister. The opposition is calling for presidential government, with a president elected directly by the people.

#### 15 STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

SK180045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police rounded up 15 more students accused of taking part in a violent street demonstration in Yongsungpo, South-western Seoul, last week.

Thirty-five of the 40 demonstrators apprehended during the demonstrations were arrested with court warrants late Saturday on charges of either arson or illegal demonstration.

Three police vehicles were burnt by fire bombs thrown by the demonstrators which also included some industrial workers.

A police spokesman said 50 others were still wanted by police in connection with the riotous protest.

Among them were Chang Pyong-ho, a senior at Sungkyunkwan University, Cho Chi-hyon, also of the private university, and Nam Taek-pom, an expellee of Seoul National University.

The three students, all key members of the radical student groups "Minmintu," are suspected of organizing the demonstration.

Police also threw a dragnet on Chang Sok-kyo, Minmintu chairman of Sungkyunkwan who has allegedly led the violence.

Investigators said Chang had several students of Dogguk University produce 80-odd gasoline bombs which were hurled at three police cars at the demonstration scene.

In a related development, Senior Supt. Kim Kyu-su, chief of the Noryangjin Police Station, was relieved of his post for his failure to prevent the Singil-dong demonstration. Singil-dong is under the security jurisdiction of the Noryangjin Police Station.

SPK HAILS SUCCESS OF LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK171246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 17 Nov 86

[ "Another Milestone in Laos' History" -- SPK headline ]

[Text] Phnom Penh November 17 -- The fourth congress of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party, successfully concluded on November 15 after three days sitting with the participation of 303 delegates representing 40,000 party members throughout the country, constitutes another important milestone in Laos's history with the L.P.R.P. leading the people along the path to socialism.

Held at a time when the situation in the world and in the region has seen many changes in favour of the forces of revolution and peace and when the Lao revolutionary forces and posture are stronger than ever before, the congress has opened new prospects for the Lao revolution. The political report presented by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan made an in-depth analysis of the reality of the present socio-economic situation in the country and worked out guidelines and principal tasks throughout the period of transition to socialism, the guidelines and the principal objectives for socio-economic development from now up to the year 2000 and for the second five-year plan (1986-90) in which stress is laid on the efforts to accomplish the five integrated projects: self-sufficiency in grain and foodstuffs; limitation and gradual abolition of slash-and-burn cultivation; protection of the natural environment; production of consumers goods and export articles; communications, transport and telecommunication; education reform, training of cadres and the formation of the new-typed man.

The enemy of Laos has, since 1979 not ceased to conduct sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao people in various fronts. They have resorted to the use of arms and threat while carrying out economic blockade and sabotage, introducing decadent culture, reviving backward customs, causing ideological destabilization, sowing division among Lao multi-ethnic people, driving a wedge between the leadership and the mass, between Laos and the other two countries in Indochina. But the heroic Lao people, under the L.P.R.P. leadership, have scored magnificent victory, safeguarding the country's sovereign and territorial integrity. They successfully foiled the Thai reactionaries' aggression of the three villages of Sayaboury Province, making Laos a firm outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia.

As a Marxist-Leninist party, the L.P.R.P. is committed to a foreign policy of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness. The Lao Government's position to normalize relation with China is just, and its great efforts since 1985 to promote the mutual understanding and confidence with the Kingdom of Thailand so as to normalize the relations between the two countries and to promote the trend of dialogue and peaceful coexistence among countries of different political system have been widely acclaimed by the world public opinion.

Originated from the same sources, the Indochinese Communist Party with the late President Ho Chi Minh as a leader, the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the L.P.R.P. have shared weal and woe in the struggle against all kinds of enemy until the complete liberation of each country and are remaining and will remain to do so in the construction and defence of their respective homeland.

Since the liberation of Kampuchea on January 7, 1979 the solidarity, friendship and cooperation treaty and a number of agreements have been signed between the two countries, contributing to the promotion of the peoples social, economic and cultural lives and to the further consolidation of ties of special solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

The party and the people of Kampuchea wholeheartedly welcome the success of the L.P.R.P.s' fourth congress and are convinced that the fraternal heroic Lao people will successfully implement all the resolutions set forth by the congress, especially on socio-economic development from now up to the year 2000.

VOK CITES SIHANOUK STAND ON TALKS PROPOSAL

BK151415 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The office of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative for Cambodia and Asia denied a recent report that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, rejected Vietnam's talks proposal on the Cambodian problem. The office said in a statement the samdech did not object to this proposal but he in return put forward a proposal corresponding to the real Cambodian situation. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk proposed a 2-stage talk: first, a meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnamese party General Secretary Truong Chinh or Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. If the Vietnamese leaders want to include Heng Samrin or Hun Sen in their delegation, they can do so. The samdech specified that he did not object to the presence of Heng Samrin or Hun Sen as long as these two figures are part of the Vietnamese delegation; second, an international meeting to be attended by all parties concerned with the Cambodian issue.

The statement of the samdech's personal representative specified that Cambodia is a victim of aggression from Vietnam and not from the Heng Samrin regime. That is why the samdech proposed this type of negotiation. The statement further said the samdech's proposal is in response to the Vietnamese proposal put forward in a message to the samdech via His Excellency Karl Fischer, permanent representative of Austria to the United Nations.

The Vietnamese message proposed a 3-stage negotiation as follows:

- 1) Talks between the CGDK and the PRK, namely the Heng Samrin regime;
- 2) The second phase of talks will be attended by the Cambodian coalition government, the PRK, and the SRV; and
- 3) An international conference attended by all countries concerned with the Cambodian conflict.

VOK Criticizes Proposal

BK1515/6 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Political commentary: "The War in Cambodia Is Not One Between Cambodians"]

[Text] Since its invasion and occupation of Cambodia, Vietnam has done its best to show the world that the war in Cambodia is not a war of aggression waged by Vietnam against Cambodia.

More recently, Vietnam said if the Cambodian coalition government wants to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully it should negotiate with the Heng Samrin regime and not with Vietnam. VOK would like to discuss and see whether what Vietnam is saying is correct.

The Cambodian coalition government, like VOK, wants to see national reconciliation among Cambodians of every political tendency. National reconciliation is a political stand we think ought to be constantly adhered to in resolving the Cambodian issue peacefully. For this national reconciliation to take place, all Cambodian groups should forget the past and respect a principle acceptable to all parties to seek peace for Cambodia and the Cambodian people. Meetings and talks to resolve the Cambodian issue by Cambodians are the right things to do.

However, the Heng Samrin side is currently under Vietnam's firm grip. Therefore, a meeting with Heng Samrin is futile because even if Heng Samrin wants something, he cannot do as he wishes, unless these wishes are in accord with the Vietnamese.

Vietnam's appeal to the Cambodian coalition government to talk with the Heng Samrin regime to resolve the Cambodian issue is just a maneuver to show the world that the war in Cambodia is one between Cambodians and not a war for national liberation against Vietnam's aggression. The fact is everyone knows that the conflict in Cambodia is one between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the victim of Vietnam's aggression. We think the current Cambodian struggle is not to oppose Heng Samrin or Hun Sen but a struggle against Vietnam which is implementing a plan to annex Cambodian territory, colonize Cambodia, and try to exterminate the Cambodian race.

Heng Samrin or Hun Sen are just inanimate objects without souls. In other words, they are just a container with a Cambodian shape, label, and brand -- with Vietnamese-made fish sauce inside.

This is why we think that any talks to resolve the Cambodian issue should be done with Vietnam, which is the one who controls the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen engine. The talks should not be undertaken with an inanimate machine. This is not meant to disparage Heng Samrin and Hun Sen. We are sympathetic to these persons because they are Cambodians but deprived of freedom unlike other fellow Cambodians. We consider them true Cambodians when Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia and when they enjoy their freedom in deciding something. However, if they are still tied by Vietnam and make noises at Vietnam's orders, we think we should not disturb them by asking them to have talks with us because the war in Cambodian is not between Cambodians but one between Cambodia and Vietnam.

This is why we have witnessed the fact that a number of Cambodian soldiers have actively cooperated with the Cambodian coalition government forces to allow and make it easy for the latter to attack daily the Vietnamese. VOK think that Cambodians will not forget fellow Cambodians and the Vietnamese certainly cannot stay in Cambodia. Cambodians can be reconciled among themselves once Vietnam withdraws and will unite in building the country to make it into a developed country like others the world over.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN PRESENTS POLITICAL REPORT

BK140439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0114 GMT 13 Nov 86

[*"Political report" read by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, at Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November 1986 -- live]*

[Text] Beloved comrade delegates, beloved and respected guests, the Fourth LPRP Congress is an important milestone in the activities of our party. This congress is of extremely great significance to our entire party and people. Our achievements in the years to come largely depend on the outcome of this congress. [applause]

Comrades, the great victory of the uprising throughout the country by the people to seize administrative power and the establishment of the LPDR in 1975 marked a turning point in the history of our nation, opening a new era for the development for our country. [applause]

To seize administrative power is difficult in itself; to safeguard and consolidate administrative power is even more difficult. Since the establishment of the LPDR, enemies of all sorts -- old and new -- have colluded shamelessly with one another to attack us with the hope of instigating a rebellion to topple our new regime. Nevertheless, in the past more than 10 years, we have scored numerous great victories. We have managed to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity securely and to maintain political tranquility and public order throughout the country, thereby bringing security to the life of the people.

It is of special significance that we have implemented resolute and skillful measures enabling our country to prevent the danger of any internal subversion and to make contributions, together with fraternal countries, to checking the activities of the expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries in this region. We have resolutely fought to smash subversive acts from foreign countries against the independence and sovereignty of our country. We have victoriously thwarted the aggression launched by the Thai reactionaires against the three villages in Sayaboury Province. At present, our national defense and public security forces have grown larger in all respects. Our alliance with Vietnam in defending the country is growing with every passing day. [applause] All this clearly reaffirms that the two strategic tasks outlined since the initial stage -- to defend the country and build socialism, with the first of these taking first priority -- are completely correct. [applause]

Comrades, we have scored numerous achievements in socialist construction and in fulfilling the fundamental targets outlined by the third party congress. An outstanding achievement is that paddy production in 1985 more than doubled that of 1976. We have become basically self-sufficient in food production. Farmers in certain areas have even managed to store some surplus food supplies. Livestock raising has also developed vigorously. The cattle population has increased by 60 percent compared to the period immediately after liberation. The planting of industrial trees has also scored considerable achievements. We have scored certain achievements and drawn some initial lessons in carrying out forestry enterprises and in protecting and preserving invaluable forest resources. In the past 10 years, the volume of industrial production has increased by 4.4 fold. Many new products have been produced and a number of goods have been exported to foreign countries. We have paid attention to restoring handicraft professions and traditional handicraft arts, thus enabling production in this field to develop extensively in many localities, producing many essential goods for domestic consumption and export; thereby significantly contributing to creating jobs and increasing income for the people. [applause]

In the past 10 years we have made considerable investments in building our infrastructure, especially by emphasizing the construction of transport and communications facilities. At present, roads usable by motor vehicles link an estimated 80 percent of all the districts throughout the country. Our capabilities in transport services have noticeably increased, thus making great contributions to promoting production and meeting the needs of the people of all tribes in moving from place to place.

Goods distribution and circulation is also regarded as an important sphere of work. We have paid attention to expanding the state and collective trade network and have implemented joint trading ventures between the private sector and state in many spheres. Revenues from various sources in the country have increased every year. Many provinces have managed to acquire equilibrium in preparing budgets and, at the same time, to fulfill obligations to the central budgets. [applause]

With regard to our foreign economic relations, we have expanded economic, scientific, and technical relations with Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and other countries. The value of exports in 1985 increased by five times compared to 1976. This development has made significant contributions to promoting production, improving the living conditions of our people, and building technical and material foundations for socialism in the initial stage. [applause]

Since the liberation of the country, the state has taken over many fundamental economic sectors by nationalizing them and creating new ones. As a result, the state economic sphere has been created in the initial stage. So far, five provinces have managed basically to turn to collectivization in farming areas. In addition, the other provinces are striving to develop this system at a varying degree. We have implemented numerous appropriate measures to utilize and transform many nonsocialist economic sectors in many spheres. [applause]

In economic management work, we have tried to analyze and create new economic management mechanisms step by step to conform to the reality in our country and the trend of development of the era. We have gradually switched from the bureaucratically centralized and state financed management system to the socialist business accounting system and have started implementing a number of business enterprises for profit. In the past more than 10 years, the gross national product has increased two fold and the average per capita income by 60 percent.

We have scored numerous great successes in the cultural, educational, and public health fields. The successes in these fields have created a happy and joyous moral life throughout the country. At the same time, we have also contributed to raising the level of political awareness, knowledge, and capability of the people of various types in different fields in promoting economic development, thereby making the people have faith in the new social system. [applause]

Beloved comrades, the victories I have just mentioned are great, multifaceted, and firm. They have created a new posture for our revolution. That is, in no other period in the history of our nation has our country been as firm as it is today. Our present posture and strength differ greatly from those prevailing immediately after the seizure of administrative power. The face of our country has been changing with every passing day. Our strength has been developed and increased several fold, creating basic factors and favorable conditions for us to march forward continually. At the same time, our victories have also contributed to consolidating and increasing the strength of the three Indochinese countries and to consolidating and increasing the growth and strength of the world socialist community, thus motivating underdeveloped countries to walk along the socialist path. [applause]

We have obtained these successes thanks to the clear-sighted and wise leadership of our party -- first of all to the correct and creative line adopted by the third party congress and the various sessions of the party Central Committee. These victories are also the fruits of the dedication, studiousness, and perseverance of many party, state, and mass organizations and most cadres and party members from the central down to the local and grass roots levels, and are the fruits of the gallant, heroic, persistent, tough, consistent, and fierce struggle of the armed forces, the public security forces, and the people of all tribes. At the same time, our victories cannot be separated from the wholehearted, multifaceted, and great assistance from Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and the assistance and support of all friends throughout the world. [applause]

The achievements scored in the past 10 years have proved that our people are capable of defending and safeguarding the country and walking with firm steps along the path toward socialism. [applause]

Comrades, while correctly appraising the numerous successes scored in the past 10 years, we must frankly point out our numerous weak points and shortcomings to create the determination to eliminate and rectify them so that we will be able to fulfill more effectively the tasks outlined at this congress.

Under the new conditions of our revolution, our party has emphasized the need to heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance and closely combine the two strategic tasks. Nevertheless, cases of lack of vigilance still exist in certain areas. Insufficient attention has been paid to security within the revolutionary forces. A number of party cadres and members and some of our people still have not fully realized the dangerous schemes and wicked, notorious tactics of our enemies, in particular their psychological warfare and "peaceful change" tactics.

In economic construction, we have not yet concentrated efforts on developing agriculture and forestry work vigorously to turn it into a basis for industrial development and gradually to formulate the agricultural, forestry, and industrial economic structure.

In the communications and transport sphere, we have not yet been very determined to implement the guideline stating that the state and private sector carry out this work together while the central level and localities do likewise. We only have adopted a line of thought that relies on the center and the state and waits for modern vehicles and machines.

At present, trade work has not managed to fulfill its role as a primary link. The volume of goods circulated through the state and collective trade network has not yet met the needs of the people. As a result, the switching of the individually self-sufficient natural economy [setthakit thammasat koumton-eng pho phai pho lao] to one producing goods has not yet been effective.

In the socialist transformation, our primary shortcomings are subjectivism, haste, a lack of knowledge on how to combine transformation and construction, and a desire to wipe out the nonsocialist part of the economy overnight by thinking that doing so would bring about socialism sooner.

In the past, we remained still very slow in eliminating and correcting the bureaucratically-centralized and state financing management mechanism. In carrying out enterprises, we fail to keep in mind their efficiency; the policy of economic leverage is incomplete.

With regard to supervising implementation, a number of party cadres and members have failed to be determined to overcome all difficulties in implementing thoroughly the party's line and policies. They remain narrow-minded and selfish, working only for immediate gain without perceiving long-term interests. They are firm only in protecting their own interests or those of their immediate associates but fail to protect firmly those of the country.

With regard to our foreign economic relations, we have failed to enhance further the strength of our economic cooperation and relations with the fraternal countries effectively. The acquisition and utilization of loans and aid from the fraternal countries and other countries have not yet been based on the actual capabilities of our people. As a result, low productivity and extravagant spending prevail.

On the cultural front, even though we have made considerable attempts to rectify shortcomings, some remain. For instance, we have failed to invest properly in building the technical and material foundations for education and cultural work. The content of education fails to take into account the current reality. The quality of education remains low. The content and form of cultural, artistic, and literary movements still lack substance. The nature of training and struggle of the masses remains low. Inadequate attention has been paid to the fight to wipe out the vestiges of the old society and to resist the repercussions of the capitalist cultural line of thinking. Many services and levels have failed to develop a sense of awareness to build new socialist citizens from the beginning.

In the past, we have carried out a considerable amount of work in training and building cadres and personnel. Nevertheless, we still lack a definite timetable and detailed plan. The training and building of cadres has not yet fully displayed the party's line and has not been linked to the reality in our country. As a result, the effectiveness of this work remains low. Generally speaking, at present, the molding of our cadres remains incomplete and the knowledge and capabilities of party cadres and members remain limited. Many party cadres and members have failed to train and improve themselves regularly, to act as models in fulfilling tasks, carrying out activities, and maintaining a proper lifestyle. For example, they have no respect for the principle of democratic centralism and have adopted a lifestyle of chieftainship; autocracy; bureaucracy; aloofness from the masses; laziness in study, analysis, thought, and memory; conservatism; inactivity; and refusal to change irrelevant attitudes and working patterns. A number of them pay close attention only to working for vested interests and for their families.

These weak points and shortcomings have caused adverse effects on the fulfillment of the targets and tasks set forth by our party, thus limiting our victories in the past 10 years. We must be resolute in successfully rectifying and eliminating these weak points and shortcomings.

In the evolution of agricultural and forestry development, the building of the strategic rear must be coordinated closely. Beloved comrades, in the past more than 10 years, thanks to our own endeavor, perseverance, and assistance from the fraternal and friendly countries, we have caused part of the face of our country to change in the initial stage. Nevertheless, at present, our country still remains one of the 20 most underdeveloped and poorest countries in the world. To do away with the poverty and backwardness in our country gradually, it is imperative that our party outlines a correct and creative strategy for national development and defines the forms, measures, and steps conforming to each period of the revolution. We are quite convinced that with our strength and realistic experiences acquired in the past more than 10 years, plus the epochal strength, our people under the party leadership will be able to advance their country, step by step, firmly toward socialism. [Applause]

Beloved comrades, the third party congress outlined an overall line for the transition period. Creatively applying the effective law of socialist construction to the realistic conditions in our country and relying on the actual developments in the past more than 10 years, the fourth party congress will provide more (?concrete) details to that line and will outline the orientations and fundamental social and economic tasks as follows:

1. To gradually carry out socialist industrial transformation to successfully build technical and material foundation for socialism.
2. To carry out socialist transformation aimed at creating new socialist production relations.
3. To increase the number and to raise the quality of the workers and to create the collective farmers and socialist individual classes.
4. To consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, to broaden socialist democracy, and to increase the political and ideological unification of society in a firm manner.
5. To carry out the cultural and ideological revolution aimed at creating new socialist culture and socialist citizens step by step.
6. To improve the living conditions of the laboring people of all tribes and to appropriately resolve social problems in a clear manner.
7. To create and improve new management in all social spheres. [applause]

Beloved comrades, these orientations and tasks are closely related. Therefore, we must carry out these tasks simultaneously. We must not place emphasis on any particular tasks. To fulfill these orientations and tasks means that we implement the two strategic tasks simultaneously, that is, to defend the country and to build socialism; and carry out the three revolutions simultaneously, that is, the revolution in production forces, the revolution in production relations, and the cultural and ideological revolution. We regard the revolution in production forces as a decisive factor. In the cultural and ideological revolution, we regard education as the pivot which must be one step ahead. Once we manage to fulfill these tasks fundamentally, we will be able to fulfill the fundamental targets of the transition period. This means that we can successfully resolve the question of who is going to defeat whom. Socialism will be victorious, socialist foundations built, and socialist society will begin to develop on its own foundations. [applause]

Relying on the lessons we have drawn in the past 10 years, on the basis of the correct assessment of the economic and social situation in our country, relying on the line adopted by the third party congress and the just presented orientations and fundamental tasks of the transition period, we outline the following orientations and fundamental tasks for social and economic development from now to the year 2000 and for the second 5-year state plan.

I will discuss the orientations and fundamental tasks from now to the year 2000. As for the 5-year plan, another separate report will be presented.

The first issue we must address is the problem of food supply and grains, which must be solved on the basis of all-round agricultural development in a firm manner. The central task of this issue is to concentrate efforts on resolving the problem of food supply and grains by persevering to produce between 450 and 500 kilos of food supply and grains per capita and producing a sufficiently large quantity of surplus agricultural products for export and as raw materials for the light industry and food processing industry in the country.

The second issue is to strictly and fundamentally stop the clearing of forests for crop cultivation. The agricultural and forestry service must take the lead and coordinate with other services concerned and localities to launch food supply and grains programs as well as programs to restrict and eventually stop the clearing of forests for crop cultivation by implementing detailed and complete measures without creating difficulties to the living conditions of the people of all tribes in order to develop production and improve the living conditions of the people simultaneously and gradually.

The third issue is to create initially a concrete and reasonable agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure. To make agriculture and forestry the basis for genuine industrial development, we must build a concrete and reasonable agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure from the beginning, linking agriculture and forestry with industry in each locality and coordinating them among different localities. In the initial stage of transition and during the implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan, we must pay attention to developing various industrial branches which serve agricultural and forestry production, communications and transport, exports, and the daily life of the people.

The fourth issue is that economic zones must be divided and a plan must be adopted on building a new countryside and new towns. We must study means to divide economic zones to create a basis for the long-term development plan of each zone with a view to promoting and expanding to the utmost the economic potential of each zone. Along with dividing the economic zones, we must organize and make concrete plans for promptly constructing the new countryside and new towns. To successfully fulfill this great task, we must mobilize the mass movements and promote and expand the creative characteristics of localities and grass roots to implement the guideline which says: The state works with the people; the central level works with localities.

The fifth issue is the expansion of the communications, transport, and telecommunications work. In this initial stage, we must put top priority on the land transportation. At the same time, all potential waterway and air transportation must be used appropriately. Communications and signal work must also be explicitly transformed and improved to guarantee the timely exchange of messages between the center and provinces and districts to meet the people's postal requirements.

The sixth issue is that scientific and technical progress must be utilized. Arrangements must be made to inspect bases. Although our country is underdeveloped, we are in a period of rapidly developing science and technologies. Therefore, it is necessary for us to map out plans and policies on the use of scientific and technical progress in accordance with our conditions and feasibilities with a view to increasing economic efficiency.

In the Second 5-Year Plan, we must follow even more closely practical scientific achievements, such as those in the biological, microbiological, chemical, and other branches. We must then study and use successes in this area to serve agriculture and forestry, the agricultural and forestry product processing industry, and other production branches. Along with using successes in the scientific and technical field, it is necessary to perfect those organizations in charge of basic survey work. In the Second 5-Year Plan, we must also expand even more effectively the surveying of forestry and mineral resources.

The seventh issue is the consolidation and enhancement of the self-determination and guidance role of the state economic sector and the expansion of the economic cooperative sector. We must consolidate the various state enterprises in all fields of organizing production, economic management, and product distribution with the intention of enhancing the self-determination and guidance role of the state economic sector toward the entire national economy. In addition to the various state enterprises, we must pay attention to consolidating existing cooperatives in various fields and promoting branches of professions with a view to raising economic efficiency, increasing further goods production in cooperatives, and improving daily the living conditions of cooperative members so that their lives are better than when they earned their living through private means.

The eighth issue is that the system of socialist trade must be consolidated in all respects and be expanded vigorously. We must have a concrete plan to consolidate extensively the state trading system and to switch explicitly to socialist business accounting. State trade, including domestic and foreign trade, must be carried out by buying raw materials and selling processed ones. Exports must be linked with imports. Wholesale and bulk purchases must be firmly understood while retail practices must be controlled. Efforts must be made to effectively circulate goods. Direct contracts must be signed between state production and collective production bases. The pricing policy adopted by the state and prices agreed upon by both sides must be implemented.

Along with consolidating state trade, we must broaden the trading cooperative network. Efforts must be made to set up trading cooperatives in all villages and to continue to broaden state-private joint ventures in trading, including domestic and foreign trading. Simultaneously, measures must be adopted to manage markets appropriately and to check the practices by which private traders take advantage of a situation to hoard goods, interfere, and create disturbances in markets.

The ninth issue is to strive to consolidate and normalize finances and the currency. To normalize the financial and currency system, efforts must be made to balance expenses and income, balance relations between finances and goods, and maintain appropriate rates of savings and expenditures. In addition, measures must be adopted to increase the efficient use of money for profits and to gradually stabilize the kip's value. To utilize the financial tool in accordance with requirements and to promote and expand efficiency in business production, it is necessary to adopt various significant measures and to firmly grasp the responsibility of the state budget and rights to financial mastery of various economic units, explicitly carrying out the division of the financial management levels on the basis of guaranteeing the unified guidance of the central level.

The 10th issue is the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries. We must raise clearly the efficiency of the utilization of assistance and economic cooperation with foreign countries, seeking the forms of cooperation with various fraternal countries, that conform with our economic conditions.

We are ready to broaden normal economic cooperation with various countries, first of all, trade relations with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia, on the basis of mutual benefits and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty.

The 11th issue concerns building and shaping a system of socialist laws. We will have to announce the enforcement of the Constitution and analyze and enforce some important regulations and decrees, particularly concerning state and economic management.

The 12th issue centers on educational, cultural, and public health development. Parallel with developing the economy and improving the people's living conditions, we must develop education, culture, and public health positively. In the years to come we will continue to regard educational work as the central task in the ideological and cultural revolutions. We must draft an educational reform program for now until the year 2000, aimed at raising the level of education, linking educational work with the two strategic tasks and with various economic and social objectives. This program must proceed in the second 5-year plan.

Cultural, artistic, and literary work must serve the political line and the economic and social tasks laid down by our party, and be closely connected with the people, reflecting a pure and honest way of life, promoting new, progressive ideas while criticizing backward conservatism.

Public health, sports, and acrobatic work plays a very important role in protecting and improving the people's health and making them strong. From now to the year 2000, we must halt the spread of contagious diseases, such as malaria, dysentary, tuberculosis, and skin diseases. We must strive to ensure moderate success in fulfilling the expected, overall, and basic figures with regard to the people's health. [applause]

Comrades, those are the main tasks in the initial stage of the transitional period. The volume of these tasks is great and extremely complex. It is expected that we will be able to carry out the majority of the tasks by the end of this century and will complete them all by the beginning of the next century. An effective implementation of these tasks means that have gone through the initial stage of transitional period -- a stage which is most difficult in this period since we will have to build the essential primary factors for advancing to carry out the immense tasks in the next stage of the transitional period. [applause]

Dear comrades, since our party's third congress, the world situation has grown complicated and undergone great changes. We must make correct assessments of the situation, see through the difficulties and advantages in order to draw up our party and state's foreign policy against this background.

At the present time, the world socialist system, with the Soviet Union as its mainstay, is expanding in all fields, constantly growing and carrying forward its role as strong bastion of world revolution and peace, a reliable support for the nations that are fighting for independence, freedom, and social progress. The 27th congress of the CPSU marked a milestone in the new stage of development of the land of the great Lenin; that is, the stage of vigorous development of the active creativeness of the masses aimed at speeding up the tempo of economic development, all-round intensive production on the basis of technological and scientific advances, the readjustment of the social production structure, and the renovation of the management mechanism of the national economy, opening up great prospects for the future.

Almost all of the Eastern European socialist countries have gone through the period of transition completely and are striving to bring to perfection socialism in all fields.

The great endeavors in the fields of international relations, and the very important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are greatly encouraging and motivating thousands of millions of people on the earth to rise up for disarmament against nuclear war and for peace and security for all nations. [applause]

The national liberation movement has brought about the crumbling of colonialism. However, resorting to various means, imperialism has established and consolidated a most intricate system of neocolonialist exploitation in order to attach firmly many newly liberated countries to it. The contradictions between the imperialist countries and the newly liberated countries have grown increasingly acute. The wicked and intricate neocolonialist policy of exploitation together with the huge debts amounting to more than \$1,000 billion owed by the developing countries are making the socioeconomic situation in these countries increasingly more difficult.

In face of a situation, the developing countries have no other way than stepping up their solidarity in order to fight resolutely against neocolonialism to safeguard their political independence, win back economic independence, and demand the establishment of a new international economic order. Many countries now try to get assistance from the socialist countries and strive to lead their nations along a noncapitalist and socialist-oriented path of development.

Within developed capitalist countries the ever more profound crisis has exacerbated the innate contradictions within the capitalist system itself; namely, the contradictions between labor and capital, those between the broad masses and the state monopoly capitalists, and especially the overt and covert contradictions among the three principal centers of modern imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. While those contradictions are further weakening imperialism, the latter still has enormous material forces, and its warlike and reactionary nature has not changed in the least. [applause]

In face of the growth of revolution and peace forces, in particular the all-round growth of the world socialist system, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is going out of its way to frantically counterattack the revolutionary movement and peace movement in the world. With their ambition to overlord the world, the U.S. imperialists are redoubling efforts to increase their actual strength in all fields, to put pressure on their allies, start an anticommunist crusade, and to fiercely beat back the national liberation movements and the newly liberated countries, triggering off conflicts in numerous regions of the world. At the same time, they feverishly indulge in the nuclear arms race, including the nuclear arms race in space.

Never has humanity been so seriously threatened by the danger of nuclear extermination as it is at present. Yet, never have the possibilities to safeguard peace and security of nations been greater than they are now. The struggle of nations to secure peace and to carry out peaceful coexistence with countries of different sociopolitical systems assumes an especially important significance. The present peace movement, which is a spearhead of the attack on warlike imperialism, has reached an unprecedently high level.

In the Asia-Pacific region, there have been protracted and fierce wars over the past 40 years. The struggle between the revolution and the counterrevolution is developing fiercely, thus leading to great, profound changes. The various revolutionary and peace forces have grown and become strong continuously. The supreme war efforts of the imperialists and the international reactionaries have been defeated. Yet, they continue to have great military and economic potentials. However, their capability to wage a large-scale war has been limited. Asia and the Pacific continue to be a center of the acute struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces. At the same time, the relations among the countries of different social systems regulate the overall trend; competing with each other amid peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have advanced peace proposals, in particular the all-round Soviet peace proposal declared by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, which have vigorously encouraged the evolution of the struggle movement to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

In the face of this strategically significant change, the U.S. imperialists have expedited the application of the Asia-Pacific doctrine, striving to consolidate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, strengthening relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and simultaneously putting pressure on and cajoling China. All this is aimed at securing and defending their own interests and opposing the socialist countries and the revolutionary movements. Toward the three Indochinese countries, the imperialist and expansionist forces have not yet abandoned their hostile policy. They have continued to implement the strategy of a multifaceted war of destruction, coordinating the application of external military pressure with acts of peaceful transition, hoping to create an internal rebellion to weaken our three countries and make them yield to their demands. Nevertheless, all of their schemes and tactics will certainly be defeated. At no other time have the three fraternal nations of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia been so closely united or cooperated as well with one another in all respects as today. The strength of militant solidarity of the three fraternal Indochinese countries with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly countries has been continually consolidated and strengthened. [applause]

In the last 15 years of this century, the class struggle throughout the world will continue in a fierce, complicated, and sharp manner. Nevertheless, it is certain that this struggle will lead to a profound change in favor of the revolution and peace. Even though the imperialists and reactionary forces have tried their utmost to block the wheels of history, it is certain that the evolution of history will continue to advance forward unceasingly in accordance with the trend of the era -- the era of bypassing capitalism toward socialism on a worldwide scale. [applause]

Beloved comrades, the orientations and tasks of social and economic development in the years to come are the factor defining our foreign policy, the objectives of which are to create favorable conditions for us to carry out effectively the two strategic tasks and, at the same time, to fulfill our lofty internationalist obligations. We reconfirm that the incessant strengthening and consolidation of our militant solidarity and the broadening of our all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal countries in the socialist community is the consistent foreign policy of our party and state and a decisive factor for the victory of our people in the immediate and long-term revolution. [applause]

The lessons from the history of the struggles of the Lao, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in the past several decades as well as the revolutionary activities of the three countries in the past 8 years have all proved that the militant solidarity, special relations, and all-round cooperation among the three countries are a crucial component of the destiny of each country, a law for the development of the revolutions in the three countries, and a necessary condition for them to fulfill together the historical obligation to defend securely the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia. Under the beacon of the summit meeting of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- held in Vientiane in February 1983, the broadening of the all-round cooperation among the three countries in all services and localities in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and the close coordination in conducting foreign affairs are a pattern enriching the special relations among our three countries. This cooperation and coordination have served to increase our mutual understanding, trust, and assistance; to augment the revolutionary cause in each country; and to increase the high-level political unification among the three parties and countries.

In the years to come, our duty is to strengthen further the militant solidarity and to broaden the all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia to develop it in depth, making it more effective and of a higher quality. Doing so will create a consolidated strength to score victories for the cause of defending the country and building socialism in each country and will enable the three Indochinese countries to enhance further their active roles toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. [applause]

From this solemn podium, we would like to hail wholeheartedly the great achievements scored by the fraternal Vietnamese workers and people in building socialism and defending their beloved country. We wish the forthcoming sixth congress of the majestic and honorable CPV glorious success. [applause]

We wholeheartedly hail the great achievements scored by the fraternal Cambodian workers and people in rebuilding their country and safeguarding and enhancing the revolutionary fruits they have gained. We wish the Cambodian comrades greater successes in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Fifth KPRP Congress. [applause]

We have always deeply realized that the Soviet Union is our strategic ally and reliable prop. Our coherent relationship with the Soviet Union remains the principle of party and state foreign strategy at all times. In particular, in the past more than 10 years, no victory of the revolution in our country can be separated from the sympathy, support, effective assistance, and spirit of comradeship of the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

The exchange of visits and views between the top party and state leaders and between the mass organizations in the two countries and the broadening of cooperation and relations in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and several other spheres of work clearly show the high-level solidarity and unification between the two parties and the close relations between the two countries. As for our side, we will study and apply the effective lessons we have learned from the Soviet Union and will make more effective and better use of their great assistance.

Once again, our party voices complete support to the tireless efforts, principled stand, and important initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the holocaust of a nuclear war and at obtaining peace and security for all nations as has been clearly displayed in the extension of the unilateral moratorium on the nuclear tests on three occasions and in the correct stand of the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik summit meeting. [applause]

We are elated to see that our relations with the fraternal socialist countries are developing greatly day after day. We wholeheartedly hail the successes of the congresses convened by the fraternal parties in the socialist community to draw rich and effective lessons from socialist construction. With a sense of self-reliance and self-building, we have tried to exploit the potentials of our country and our own strength and to further enhance the value of the assistance from the fraternal countries in the cause of national defense and socialist construction of our people. [applause]

Our party will try its utmost to contribute to strengthening the solidarity and unification of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

We have strengthened our relations of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, especially India, which has made great contributions to the Nonaligned Movement. We wholeheartedly hail the victory of the eighth nonaligned summit, which unanimously reiterated the correct objectives and principles of the movement, that is, to unite in the struggle against imperialists, first of all the U.S. imperialists, the international reactionaries, colonialism and neocolonialism, and the arms race; and for peace and international security; development; and a just and correct international economic order. [applause]

We strongly support the just struggle of the Korean people aimed at peacefully reuniting their country without external interference.

We stand by the Afghan people in the struggle to safeguard the fruits of the April revolution and against the undeclared war waged by the imperialists and reactionaries.

We strongly support the struggles of the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and in Latin America against the U.S. imperialists' policy of interference and aggression and neocolonialism, resolutely condemn the United States for waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and for launching suppression drives against the liberation movement in El Salvador, resolutely denounce the U.S. military attacks against Libya, and solemnly oppose the provocative act of the Thatcher government against Syria.

We completely support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the peoples in other Arab countries against the Israeli Zionists -- lackeys of the U.S. imperialists. We stand on the side of the black people in South Africa, the Namibian people, and the people in the frontline states in southern Africa in opposing the policy of suppression, terrorism, interference, and aggression pursued by the Pretoria apartheid regime. [applause]

We resolutely support the struggles of the workers and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries for peace, democracy, the right to survival, and social progress.

Having passed through the hardships in the sacrificial struggle against the imperialist aggressors for several decades, our people at present have a strong desire to live in peace and to build our own country. Therefore, our party and state regard the task of fighting to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world as an important duty of our entire party and people. We regard the improvement of the relations between the USSR and China, the normalization of the relations between Vietnam and China, and the establishment of relations acceptable to both sides between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and other measures advanced by the Soviet Union as actions that will certainly make significant contributions to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

We will do our utmost together with the SRV and the PRK to speed up the negotiation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. We are ready to cooperate with the ASEAN and other countries in this region to turn it into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

The LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand are neighboring countries sharing a 1,600-km common border. The peoples in the two countries have maintained fraternal relations since ancient times. The peoples in the two countries have strong aspirations to coexist peacefully with mutual friendship. Due to the cunning and (?notorious) policy pursued by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in colluding with the imperialists and international reactionaries, a conflict between the two countries has developed, thus destroying the traditional friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples. Nevertheless, all acts running counter to the just aspirations of the two peoples have been smashed and will certainly be totally defeated. We resolutely oppose the expansionist policy pursued by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary clique and those elements in using Thai territory as a springboard for undermining the peaceful national construction tasks in our country. The LPDR has displayed its correct stand and good intentions on several occasions, hoping at all times to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries on the basis of the two Lao-Thai joint communiqus signed in January and April 1979. We think that all problems in the relations between the two countries [Laos and Thailand] can be resolved and must be settled through negotiation on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. The Lao Government is prepared to do its utmost to create favorable conditions for strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two countries.

Toward China, we are sincere about maintaining friendship with the Chinese people. We consistently reiterate that we will never abandon our endeavor to maintain such friendship. China is a large country, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and (?plays) a responsible role for peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world. We hope that the relations between our country and the PRC will return to normal on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; nonaggression; equality; mutual interest; and peaceful coexistence. This principle completely conforms to the interests of the peoples in the two countries and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

As for our relations with the United States, we have expressed good intentions through actual deeds, especially in searching for the remains of the missing Americans. We demand that the United States cease all acts of interference in the internal affairs of our country to pave the way for the normalization of relations between the two countries and for the improvement of such relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We will continue to develop relations with all countries in the world regardless of the differences in our political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit.

As a member of the fraternal socialist community and a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, we will try to do our utmost to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples in all countries for peace, international security, and friendship among the nations on this planet. [applause] [passage omitted]

Beloved comrades, pursuing the glorious cause of the past Indochinese Communist Party, founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the LPRP has protractedly and victoriously carried out the revolutionary struggle. In this process of evolution, our party has been tested and tempered and has continuously grown. The complete victory of the national-democratic revolution, as well as the great achievements in the cause of defending and building the new system, have been linked with our party's activities. Our nation is very proud of having the leading party which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and which has always wholeheartedly served the working class and the entire laboring people. Our party is also very proud of its members who have always surged forward in all movements and always associated closely with the people in concentrating their intelligence and energies on fulfilling the party's cause.

Nevertheless, and the specific circumstances of an agriculturally backward country which is advancing directly to socialism, the contingent of our party members is limited in various fields. For example, the awareness on class characteristics, characteristics of taking the lead in struggle, and characteristics in many other fields, including the management field, still remains at a low level. They are still continuing to adhere to the practices of small producers. We must remember Ho Chi Minh's instruction, that all revolutionary parties which dissolved in the past were dissolved as a result of their acts of boasting of their abilities and placing themselves above others by failing to clearly understand what would weaken their strength and fearing to point out and accept their weak points. For us, we will never be broken up, because we dare to point to our weak points and to find ways to do away with those weaknesses.

At present, our party has become the ruling party and is bearing heavy responsibility, namely, leading our entire people to implement the various guidelines and tasks in the transition period -- from now until 2000 -- and the second 5-year plan. Therefore, it is necessary for us to increase the party's leading role and enhance the use and efficiency of the leadership as well as the combat strength of the party to meet the requirements of this great responsibility. In the immediate future, the tasks to be fulfilled in building the party are to perfect the guidance and management of organizations, strengthen the combat forces of grass-roots organizations, transform the cadres' work, promote and expand the leading and model roles of party members, improve working procedures, strictly maintain the various organizational principles and life-style in the party, and vigorously step up the ideological and theoretical work with a view to grasping new consciousness and imagination in order to successfully fulfill the heavy, but honorable and glorious historic cause of our party in the new stage of revolution.

Comrades, the perfection of the guidance and management organizations will be carried out not only in the sphere of the party organizations, but also in the sphere of the state and mass organizations. This is because the stronger the state and mass organizations become, the stronger the party organizations become as well. Under the party's leadership, our state maintains the obligations of turning the party's line and policies into laws. It also maintains obligations in managing the economic and social activities in conformity with the said laws. Regarding the perfection of the various state organizations, first and foremost, we must perfect the people's councils at various levels and turn them into supreme state organizations at each level. Members of the people's councils must implement their rights and duties to daily translate into reality and increase the efficiency of the councils' activities.

We must attach importance to the consolidation and promotion of the capabilities of the administrative apparatuses at all levels, from the Council of Ministers down to the local administrations, in particular at the district and the grass-roots levels.

We must reorganize the apparatuses in accordance with the requirements and feasibilities of the economic bases. We must not allow the apparatuses to be excessively expanded with too much manpower. Unnecessary intermediate levels must be reduced. The administrations at various levels must pay attention to the material and spiritual life of the people while seeking information about and finding ways to settle the disagreements and just aspirations of the people. They must also pay attention to listening to the people's views and resolutely doing away with the bureaucratic practices of abusing authority and acts of violating the people's democratic rights.

Comrades, the revitalization of the mass organizations is extremely important in gathering, educating, and mobilizing the masses to implement actively the resolutions of the congress.

Trade unions at all levels must change the forms and methods of their activities in gathering, educating, and mobilizing workers and state employees to raise their political and cultural level and their living standard and to encourage them to implement discipline more strictly, broaden competition, actively contribute to building new management mechanisms, and participate in exercising the right to mastery of production by business enterprises of grass-roots units. Attention must be paid to taking care of the just interests of workers and state employees. Trade unions must stay close to the masses and actively contribute to gradually improving their material and moral life.

At present, a great number of farmers in our country have joined organizations to carry out a collective livelihood. We must clearly realize that such collective labor units are not only economic organizations but political ones as well. Therefore, we must strive to consolidate and develop the value of these organizations in gathering and educating farmers; raising the degree of their [political] awareness; enhancing their patriotism; love for socialism, and tradition of hard work, unity, and sense of mutual assistance, and to encourage them to implement enthusiastically the policies of the party and state.

As the reserve force and effective right hand of the party, youth unions are entrusted with the important task of educating youths to be patriotic and socialist-minded; to develop a sense of diligence, gallantry, persistence, and responsibility; and to follow a pure, simple, but happy life-style. Youth union committees must pay attention to consolidating and broadening their (?movements) through the 3-unity and 4-offensive campaign and studying and adopting the methods of activities that are resourceful and conform to the special psychological and physiological characteristics of youths. The youth union committees at all levels must pay attention to selecting and proposing outstanding youths who have passed through numerous trials and training movements to the party to be considered for party membership.

Women's unions are charged with educating, training, building, and taking care of women cadres. The movements to mobilize, organize, and unite women of all strata have served to further enhance the fine tradition of Lao women and to change their attitude of low self-esteem and unreliability and their characteristics of lacking initiative and enthusiasm; thereby encouraging them to participate actively in numerous campaigns, including building families with a new culture and in managing the economy and society with the 3-good and 2-task slogan, thus contributing to the common cause of our nation.

We must attach special importance to promoting and developing the role of the Lao Front for National Construction in gathering, uniting, and mobilizing the people of all tribes and strata in our society and clergymen of all religions to preserve harmony among the people of various tribes, encouraging them to enhance further the tradition of patriotism, implement effectively the line and policies of the party and state, smash all the enemies' schemes of creating rifts, and contribute to defending the country and building socialism.

We must pay attention to more efficiently guiding socialist emulation campaigns by regarding them as the most effective measure in mobilizing the masses, cadres, workers, and state employees to work with a higher sense of enthusiasm and responsibility.

Comrades, the building and perfecting of state and party organizations and mass organizations cannot be separated from cadre work and the enhancement of the exemplary vanguard role of party members. To renovate leadership and management, for example economic management, we must renovate cadre work in a fundamental manner, ranging from their viewpoints to the mechanisms for selecting, perfecting, and placing cadres.

First of all, we must renovate the viewpoints of those cadres in charge of cadre and organizational work. Each period of revolution calls for cadres to have qualifications and capabilities which are suitable for that period. The qualifications and capabilities of cadres are closely related and support each other and must be clearly shown in the results of work. We must correctly select and place cadres, put old and new cadres together to fulfill immediate tasks and to ensure continuity in the forming of the contingent of cadre ranks to meet long-term requirements.

As for old cadres, on the one hand, we must perfect and raise the level of their knowledge, capabilities, and the degree of their awareness in new things so that they can develop new initiatives and new work methods. On the other hand, we must help them to continue to train and perfect themselves and to maintain their revolutionary qualifications so that they can carry out their duties and further enhance their role as a nucleus in opposing complacency over past merits and claiming rewards.

At present, female and ethnic cadres occupy a fairly low percentage of positions in leading organizations at all levels and in various branches of work. That is why we must pay attention to simultaneously training and perfecting cadres and applying suitable cadre criteria to the actual circumstances in employing female cadres and those of small ethnic groups.

Another important content of the renovation of cadre work is the creation of a plan to redefine, rebuild, reeducate, and retrain cadres to conform to new management mechanisms and to arm them with new economic initiative and new knowledge to enable them to shoulder leadership and management work. Cadre management work must be modified and improved in order to regulate it rapidly. The classification of levels of cadre management must be more appropriately readjusted. The placing of cadres in positions must be decided by the party and leading committees of organizations after asking for the views of executive committees of mass organizations, party cell committees, and grass-roots party committees coupled with the assessment and evaluation of groups engaged in organizational work.

Comrades, at present, the number of party members has increased at a considerably rapid pace and has made a certain amount of progress. Most party members still maintain the true nature and qualifications -- a sense of revolutionary perseverance and a sense of organizational and disciplinary awareness -- and lead a righteous, simple, and wholesome life. Nevertheless, in many localities, the average age of party members is high while the level of their ideological, political, cultural, technical, and academic knowledge remains low. A considerable number of party members have lost their qualifications. Moreover, a number of them have even been alienated and their nature changed.

To halt any phenomena of discouragement which may occur within the party and to raise the quality of party members, we must implement the following three measures simultaneously: Perfect party members through actual work, study, criticism and self-criticism, and party life; admit new party members; and, at the same time, purge from party ranks those members who are not completely qualified.

To hold aloft the effectiveness of the party leadership, we must create a new work pattern within the entire party. This new work pattern is characterized by the nature that theory must go hand in hand with behavior, words, and deeds. Once one utters words, one must act with a high sense of responsibility and with ultimate objectives, completely fulfilling whatever work one chooses with concrete achievements.

The party urgently urges all party organizations, party cadres, and members to develop a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, to dare to think and speak up and to speak the truth, to dare to take action and responsibility, to fight against deviations in ideology and deeds, to be skillful in carrying out their work, to do away with and rectify the posture of indifference, being in the defensive position, lacking a sense of responsibility, depending on others, covering one's own weak points, putting the blame on others, being lazy in thinking and studying, being discouraged by hardships, taking whatever is available, and working with no specific aims.

Party cadres and members must respect and enhance the right to mastery and the initiatives of the people; know how to deal with people and to encourage them to contribute views to the work of the country, localities, and units; pay close attention to the living conditions of the masses; educate, train, and mobilize the masses to fulfill their obligations to the country; encourage the masses to contribute views to party building; and criticize the posture of those who are alienated from and set a poor example for the masses. A considerable number of cases of employing excessive power of bureaucratism and authoritarianism have emerged among the ranks of party cadres and members. Such incidents are the most depraved phenomena to be found amongst a party holding power, and can cause the loss or erosion of the qualifications of party members.

In implementing the principle of group leadership, any attempt to disassociate oneself from the group must be resisted. We must pay special attention to improving messenger work; messenger work must be timely, clear, and complete so as to use this to serve the work of controlling the situation both at home and abroad.

The renovation of a new style of work must also encompass inspection work.

Inspection work must be executed from the higher down to the lower levels and vice versa. The party and administrative committees at all levels and comrades in charge of each service, department, and unit must carry out inspection work by themselves and organize the masses and the lower levels to contribute views to the work of party and state organizations and of higher levels. This is extremely necessary and important. The creation of a new work pattern is aimed at strictly safeguarding the principle of democratic centralism in carrying out party life and genuinely enhancing democracy and, at the same time, ensuring the right of centralized leadership.

Every party organization and each party member must speak and act in accordance with the party's resolutions. No party members are allowed to speak and act contrary to the party's resolutions. No lower levels are allowed to refrain from implementing the instructions and resolutions of the higher levels or to implement them in a superficial manner. At the same time, the broadening of democracy must be ensured to enhance the initiatives of the entire party and to attain unification within the party.

The party organizations from the party center down to party cells must carry out criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis. No party member or party organization at any level is permitted to stand outside the criticism and self-criticism circles. Every party organization and party member has the right to express viewpoints and to criticize other party organizations and party members no matter which higher levels those party organizations and party members are attached. To allow criticism and self-criticism work to be carried out smoothly, key cadres must first act as models.

In the (?internal) struggle, we must heighten a sense of vigilance and a sense of defending the party and safeguarding the unity within the party, for example among the leadership organizations, as if safeguarding the pupils of one's own eyes.

Comrades, to safeguard and increase the role of party leadership, we must pay special attention to ideological and theoretical work. We must modify our initiatives and imagination. At present, our heavy task in ideological work is to grasp firmly the ideological status of party cadres and members and of our peoples, to adopt a plan on ideological work for the immediate and long-term future, to modify and raise the quality and effectiveness of ideological work to make everyone understand clearly the reality of the economic and social situation in our country so that he will develop a sense of awareness to participate actively in fulfilling the orientation and tasks outlined at the fourth party congress with a view to effecting changes and bring about progress to that reality.

Ideological work must contribute to building a method of researching and creating new imaginations, such as economic imagination, so as to bring new changes to cadres, the building and placing of cadres, the style of work, and organizations. The acceptance of new imaginations and knowledge must be consolidated and elevated by reviewing the revolutionary behavior in our country, especially in carrying out economic activities which economic imaginations can create.

The ideological work in the immediate future is to resolutely oppose all negative manifestations -- greed, bribery, bureaucratism, autocracy, disrespect for organization and discipline, laziness, privatism, selfishness, narrowminded nationalism, localism, factionism, hoarding of goods, superstitions, and so forth. This is an evolution of the struggle between the new and the old, between the progressive and the backward, which is developing within the party, state apparatuses, mass organizations, within the people themselves, within each level and branch of work and within each individual.

More than ever before, we should be fully aware of the complexity and acuteness of the ideological struggle throughout the world and be aware of the cruel schemes of the enemies who are making daily and hourly attacks on us by way of psychological warfare with a huge propaganda machine armed with sophisticated equipment and artful tricks in order to poison the minds of our cadres and people, especially the younger generation, vilify socialism, distort the party's line and policies, sow divisions among the multiethnic people, propagate capitalist ideology, advertise a decadent way of life, and so forth.

We must bear in mind that there is no peaceful coexistence in the realm of ideology. Any ambiguity and lack of vigilance in this area will lead to serious consequences. We must renovate the apparatuses and strengthen material and technical bases for the organizations in charge of this front. We must build a contingent of cadres who know how to carry out ideological work, strengthen the press, radio broadcasting, television, and other mass media, since they are the party's sharp tools on the ideological front.

In order to provide answers to the questions raised in social life, our party must pay special attention to theoretical work. Lenin said: You cannot be a leader in ideology without doing theoretical work and, likewise, you cannot be a leader in ideology without directing this work to the aspirations of the cause and without propagating the successes of such a theory. All party and state organizations and branches of work at various levels have the duty of carrying out theoretical work in accordance with their respective capabilities. As for the various organizations in charge of research and theoretical work, they must know how to coordinate teaching with research and vice versa so as to be able to effectively carry out the propaganda work and other sciences while doing research to make clear the theoretical and practical basis of the party's resolutions.

Like ideological work, theoretical work must never be divorced from the needs of the social life. Dogmatism and bookish learning must be studiously avoided.

Dear comrades, the Political Report of the party Central Committee I have just presented has encompassed all important issues of our country. It has been subjected to broad discussions in party organizations at all levels, from the center to the grass-roots level, and among various mass organizations. The enthusiastic atmosphere of the discussions held during political meetings and rich opinions contributed by many collective organizations and individuals to the preparation for this Draft Political Report clearly manifest the revolutionary enthusiasm of the entire party membership and our people and their sense of responsibility toward the causes of the party and the future of the country.

The report has gone through painstaking preparations in several meetings of the party Central Committee. The opinions contributed by the different levels, branches, collectives, and individuals have all been studied carefully, with a view to making the Political Report really a product of collective wisdom, thus reflecting the party's ideal and the people's aspirations. In the process of preparing the Political Report, we have also sought for and taken into consideration the opinions of some fraternal parties, including helpful contributions from many well-known scientists.

The pivotal idea running through the Political Report lies in the efforts to combine Marxism-Leninism with the practice of building socialism in our country, to combine scientific characteristics with revolutionary characteristics, the ideological with the realistic, and the general with the particular.

I propose that comrade delegates make further contributions to the content of this Political Report, with a view to making it a historical document which will guide all our party's activities in the coming years, and which will bear evidence of the unanimity of views of the congress on the major problems of the party and our people. Thank you. [applause]

CPV DELEGATION MEETS KAYSONE, DEPARTS FOR HOME

BK170150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] After attending the Fourth LPRP Congress, the CPV delegation led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Vientiane for home on the morning of 16 November by a special plane.

On hand to see Comrade Tham Van Dong and his delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the LPDR, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality; Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

Prior to his departure for home, on the morning of 16 November Comrade Pham Van Dong and his delegation took leave of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Lao party and state leaders. Comrade Pham Van Dong once again wholeheartedly hailed the glorious success of the Fourth LPRP Congress and wished the Lao people success in carrying out the resolutions of the congress and new, greater achievements in the cause of defending and building the country. He expressed the hope that the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will develop splendidly and advance in depth with new quality.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed thanks to Comrade Pham Van Dong and the CPV delegation for attending the Fourth LPRP Congress. He wished Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and other Vietnamese party and state leaders good health. He emphasized implementing the resolutions of the party congress, saying the entire party, Army, and people of Laos will do their best to build and strengthen the relations of militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia so that they will blossom with each passing day. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan wished the Vietnamese people new, greater success in their revolutionary cause. He hoped that the forthcoming Sixth CPV Congress will be gloriously successful.

KPRP Delegation Departs

BK171447 Vientiane KPL in English 1001 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, president of the State Council of the PRK and head of the KPRP delegation, left here yesterday on a special plane after attending the fourth congress of the LPRP.

The KPRP delegation was seen off at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR; Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee of Vientiane capital; Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and head of the party and state Control Committee; and Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to the Lao PDR, was also on hand.

Heng Samrin, before his departure, met with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Lao party and state leaders, and welcomed the success of the fourth party congress. General Secretary Heng Samrin congratulated K. Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary. K. Phomvihan expressed thanks to the KPRP delegation for its participation in the fourth party congress, which, he said, reflected the Kampuchean party and state's concern for the Lao revolution and the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Kampuchean parties, governments, and peoples.

The sides also discussed other issues regarding the consolidation of the special alliance between Laos and Kampuchea and among Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam.

#### CPSU Delegation Departs

BK171345 Vientiane KPL in English 1005 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- The CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU CC, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left here on November 16 for Moscow by special plane after attending the fourth congress of the LPRP.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee, acting-president of the Republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and secretary of Vientiane capital's party committee; Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC and ambassador of the Lao PDR to the USSR; and Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to Laos.

Before its departure, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders.

Once again, Geydar Aliyev expressed his warm congratulations over the great success of the fourth congress of the LPRP.

For his part, K. Phomvihan asked the delegation to convey his thanks to M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, for the message of greetings on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

They both expressed their wish for further development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

TRUONG CHINH REPORTS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON CEMA

BK180300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Communiqué of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau on the results of the meeting of general secretaries and first secretaries of socialist countries, members of CEMA, and the meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Gorbachev]

[Text] On 17 November, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau held a meeting to hear reports by General Secretary Truong Chinh on the meeting of the party leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] held in Moscow on November 10-11 and on his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on November 12.

The Political Bureau completely agreed with Truong Chinh's activities at these meetings.

The Political Bureau was very satisfied with the results of the exchange of views between the leaders of the fraternal parties aimed at heightening their cooperation in all fields, particularly the economic field, stressing the progress of the fraternal countries and serving the cause of peace and security in the world. The Political Bureau acclaimed the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting, and approved by the leaders of fraternal parties, aimed at perfecting and renovating the structure, mechanism and forms of cooperation between the CEMA member countries to make them more dynamic and effective in accordance with the new stage of development, first of all in the economic field, in order to step up scientific and technical progress. It also hailed the idea put forth at the meeting on the need to work out a program to raise the efficiency of CEMA's cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in conformity with the characteristics of each country.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated the unanimity of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on their internal and external policies. It warmly welcomed the consistent stance of the Soviet Union affirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Truong Chinh to strengthen support for and assistance to Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea in the building and defense of each country.

The Political Bureau believed that the great results of the meeting between the party leaders of the CEMA member countries as well as the meeting between Truong Chinh and Mikhail Gorbachev are a new step of development in the relations between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries, strongly encouraging the entire Vietnamese party and people who are actively preparing for the sixth party congress aimed at vigorously advancing the country along the road of building socialism and contributing to the cause of peace and social progress in Asia and the rest of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAO PARTY CONGRESS

## Pham Van Dong Activities

BK170414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 15 November, Comrade Pham Van Dong and our party delegation visited our embassy and representatives of our experts in Vientiane. With elation, Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and many of our embassy cadres and experts received and greeted Comrade Pham Van Dong, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, and other members of the delegation.

That morning, Comrade Pham Van Dong also received and had talks with cadres and representatives of the Vietnamese Residents Association in Vientiane. He cordially inquired about the health and life of our compatriots in Vientiane and urged them to constantly develop their patriotism; love, unite with, and help each other; maintain solidarity with the fraternal Lao people; and implement scrupulously the lines and policies of our party and state as well as of the Lao party and state.

Comrade Pham Van Dong also urged our compatriots in Vientiane to switch to production step-by-step; to care for the education of their children, so that they will be imbued with patriotism and a love for socialism and become good workers; engage in practical activities to help build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the fraternal country of Laos; and strengthen the special solidarity and great friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

#### Nguyen Van Linh Visits Factories

BK170521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 November Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of our party Central Committee Political Bureau, visited many economic and cultural establishments in the capital of Vientiane -- including a number of factories built with the cooperation of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City such as the sodium and carbon dioxide plant, bicycle tube and tire factory, paper mill, plastic factory, and machine tool plant -- and the That Luang Fair and Pha Keo Temple.

He was accompanied by Comrade Khamphet Phengmuant, first vice chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission and vice chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; and Comrade Khambeng, director of the Vientiane Industry and Handicrafts Service.

#### PHAM VAN DONG GREETS STUDENTS' UNION

OW172100 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended greetings to the International Union of Students (IUS) on its 40th anniversary (Nov. 17).

The message says:

"Over the past four decades, with its great efforts, dynamism and creativeness in implementing its noble tasks, the IUS has made great contributions to the common struggle of all nations for world peace, security, for national independence, people's life, democracy and social progress and for other interests of students."

It notes that the union's role and prestige have unceasingly been raised among students and people in the world. The strong growth of the union throughout the five continents is a lively reality, the message stresses.

It expresses firm conviction that "developing its glorious tradition, the IUS will continue to rally and mobilize students in all countries to actively struggle to defend peace, prevent the arms race and push back the danger of a nuclear war, for the existence of all nations and of every human being on our planet".

"On this occasion, I sincerely thank the IUS, the movement of progressive and democratic students in the world for their warm support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. May the IUS continue to obtain new, greater successes in its glorious cause," the message concludes.

#### TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA'S FAVA

OW172108 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Party General Secretary Truong Chinh has extended greetings to Athos Fava on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina.

The message wished the Argentinian party leader new success in his noble mission, and the relations between the parties and peoples of Argentina and Vietnam further consolidation and development.

#### HOANG TUNG ATTENDS CPV SYMPOSIUM ON AGRICULTURE

BK151515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] As instructed by the party Central Committee Secretariat, the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department -- acting in coordination with the Science and Education Department, the Proselytizing Department, the Agriculture Department, and the Ministry of Agriculture -- has held a symposium to contribute opinions to the draft political report on the subject of agriculture truly being a primary front.

The symposium heard 15 reports by scientists of the agricultural, forestry, marine products, water conservation, and other sectors; and proposed to the party Central Committee and the sixth national party congress specific and realistic measures concerning the production structure, investment portfolio, transformation of the production relations, the mechanism of economic management, scientific-technological spearheads, and the organization and guidance of the various sectors and echelons, which are aimed at successfully carrying out the orientations for developing production and considering agriculture as the primary front. The scientists enthusiastically and frankly expressed their profound opinions and pledged to do their best to promote agricultural development in order to contribute toward resolving the pressing issues facing the country at present.

The symposium was held 12-13 November 1986. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the symposium.

#### EXPERTS ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

OW170751 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Many Vietnamese experts in higher and vocational secondary education, healthcare, agriculture, water conservancy, construction, fishery, mother and child care, are working in a number of developing countries.

In Angola, where food crops are often ravaged by sparrows, Vietnamese experts have created two strains -- AC1 and AV2 -- which mature while sparrows are laying eggs in the mountains. These varieties yield four or five times more grains than the local rice. This innovation has helped save the crops and keep the ecological balance.

Speaking of Vietnamese education experts at the Lubango Teachers' Institute, an Angolan colleague said: "Our Vietnamese friends have brought us not only their scientific knowledge but also their revolutionary sentiments".

The "green belt" including vegetables potatoes, millet, sorghum, maize and soyabeans built by Vietnamese exports in Maputo, Mozambique's capital, has deeply impressed the Mozambican people.

The Mozambicans' daily meals consist not only of maize and potatoes but also grains and other starch foods-products of Vietnam-Mozambique friendship.

The professional skill of Vietnamese experts working in Algeria are highly appreciated by their Japanese, French and Italian colleagues.

Vietnamese education experts at 80 schools and colleges in many countries have trained 15,000 foreign college students in both social and natural sciences.

An African friend said: "In Africa, no foreign professors, except Vietnamese teachers, have ever spent their Sundays and holidays giving additional lectures to their weaker students. This is very strange to us".

The Madagascan president on many occasions said: "The presence of Vietnamese education experts in Madagascar in the past years has helped change for the better the personality of our intellectuals".

Vietnamese medical workers working in 50 hospitals have treated and cured two million patients of many African countries in remote forests and deserts where no other foreign experts have ever set foot on. Vietnamese medical workers have made a good show in a wide range of treatment: hepatectomy (liver surgery), stomach excision, orthopedic surgery, sterilization acupuncture, etc.

Vietnamese engineers are supervising work at a major irrigation project designed by Americans and built by 2,000 Yugoslav workers in a friendly country.

ARREST OF SUSPECTS IN OLALIA MURDER EXPECTED

HK180203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Authorities expect the arrest shortly of three suspects in the murder of Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May 1st Movement] leader Rolando Olalia and his driver Leonor Alay-ay. This followed the announcement yesterday [17 November] by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales that two more suspects have been identified in addition to the first one whose identity was established the other day. For more details, here is Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] Task Force Olalia, which was created by President Aquino last Friday, released yesterday an update of the latest developments on the Olalia murder case. Cartographers of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI], which is the lead agency of the task force, has prepared sketches of three persons who are being sought to shed light on the case. Two of these were reportedly seen with the group that placed the Olalia residence under surveillance for three days before the militant labor leader was reported missing. The third man had gone to the KMU headquarters in Bustillos, Sampaloc, Manila, and had asked where Olalia was. One of the sketches was released Sunday and the other two have been made available to the media. Operatives of Task Force Olalia received from police informers the names of two persons who were said to be with the surveillance team. They will be properly identified by witnesses as soon as they are taken into custody. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In announcing the information on the suspects, Minister Gonzales cautioned against accusing anybody for the Olalia murder. He said that would be too unfair since there is still no evidence linking anybody with the crime. All that the authorities have, according to Gonzales, is information on the crime but no evidence that could support any accusation against anybody.

## Reactions to Murder Cited

HK171451 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Nov 86 p 14

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Olalia's murder elicited reactions from various sectors.

"The leadership and the entire membership of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) condemn in the most vehement terms the brutal murder of Atty. Rolando Olalia, chairman of the KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno -- 1 May Movement], of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC), and of the Partido ng Bayan. His death is a blow to the rising anti-imperialist and democratic movement led by the militant ranks of the Filipino working class," PKP secretary general Felicisimo C. Macapagal said.

The National Ecumenical Forum for Church Response said: "Ka [Comrade] Lando Olalia's blood has been spilled on our hungry land! Enemies of the Filipino people, of the Filipino nation have killed him, and in a manner only depraved minds could have possibly conceived and acted out. They did not even spare the life of an ordinary unknown worker, Ka Leonor Alay-ay. Truly this savage double murder is symbolic of the tens of thousands of other murders carried out against the poor and those who have opted to stand and struggle with them for justice."

The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan yesterday appealed for calm and somber reflection in the wake of what it described as "the heinous and despicable" murder of Kilusang Mayo Uno president and Partido ng Bayan chairman Rolando Olalia.

Former Senator Arturo Tolentino, KBL titular head, said the killing of Olalia was "unconscionable" as it could have been perpetrated "only by those who have no moral compunctions and faith in the validity of our democratic ideals."

The League of Filipino Students (LFS) condemns in the strongest possible terms the most brutal murder of Olalia.

"We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the brutal slaying of Lando Olalia and his driver. The perpetrators of this heinous crime must be apprehended and punished at the soonest possible time. The government must act swiftly to determine the persons responsible for this dastardly act," the Lakas ng Manggagawa said.

Labor leader Ernesto F. Herrera condemned the murder of another labor leader, KMU president Rolando Olalia. Herrera's statement reads:

"The murder of Lando shocked me, it was an unconscionable brutal, godless act to snuff out his life and that of his driver and in a manner inconceivable in a society that is civilized and godly as it claims.

"We, the national peace builders movement [NPBM] are shocked by the brutal murder of Rolando Olalia and his driver. After a brief disappearance, their bodies were found by the roadside, Ka Lando's mouth stuffed with newspapers, his torso marked by knife wounds and gunshot, the light in his eyes shut out by bullets coming from the back of his head," the NPBM said.

Ramos Promises 'Justice'

HK180627 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday promised the wife of slain left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia that he would do his best to find her husband's killers, as a strike called by Mr. Olalia's labor group appeared to have fizzled out in Manila.

"He promised us that he would do something to give justice for what they did to Lando (Mr. Olalia)," Feliciana Olalia said after a surprise visit from Gen. Ramos to her husband's wake at a chapel here. [passage omitted]

Government officials in Manila said Tuesday that the workers who went on strike Monday had returned to work Tuesday, and that all transport companies were operating normally. Gen. Ramos appealed for calm when the workers announced their strike during the weekend and gave assurances that law enforcement agencies were in control of public utilities.

Mrs. Olalia, who has supported government efforts to solve the killing, said "I believe that he (Gen. Ramos) is helping us." She said Gen. Ramos had promised to "get to the bottom of this" and that he was "open to any help that we could give him."

Only a few mourners were present when Gen. Ramos, who has been spared by the KMU of any complicity in the killing, arrived with a few security escorts. The general stayed for 20 minutes, Mrs. Olalia added.

LABOR MILITANTS VOW TO CONTINUE STRIKE

OW171137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 17 KYODO -- Militant union leaders said Monday afternoon that the one-day general strike they called to protest the kidnap-murders of leftist leader Roland Olalia and his driver will continue on Tuesday. "We consider our protest actions as having taken off on a good start," said Crispin Beltran, spokesman for the militant May First Movement (KMU) which issued the strike call. KMU claims a membership of some 650,000 throughout the Philippines.

He said there is "strong consensus" among leaders of unions affiliated with the KMU to "continue (the protests) for another day," adding that the strikes are expected to hold until Thursday when Olalia is scheduled to be buried.

Another KMU official said that 139 factories with 30,036 workers were "affected" by the strike while workers in about 138 other factories nationwide walked off their jobs. Beltran said they were "hopeful" that the "figure would double" on Tuesday and stressed that the strikes "will continue to snowball until meaningful resolution of our demands are met."

He admitted the strikes were "counterproductive" but said these were only "a small sacrifice" when compared to the effects of the destabilization efforts of "ultra-rightists" whom he said were out to grab power from the Aquino government. "We have no other alternative but to apply the medicine to save the patient," Beltran said.

He asked President Aquino to "be more decisive to save the country from these people who have evil and clandestine designs."

Meanwhile, some 2,000 workers marched to the presidential palace Monday morning to protest the killings and demanded the ouster of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

**Strike Said 'Fizzled Out'**

HK180225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A general strike called by the 500,000 members of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May 1st Movement] to protest the murder of its leader Rolando Olalia last week fizzled out instead of bringing Metro Manila to a halt. Police chief General Alfredo Lim said 30 percent of the city's buses were out of service because of the strike, but otherwise it had no real effect. Olalia supporters staged several protest rallies in Manila; one group, chanting slogans for the removal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who they blamed for the murder, marched to the presidential palace. KMU spokesmen said about 30,000 workers at 120 factories took part, far below the numbers they had predicted; but they added the strike was a good start and would continue until Olalia's burial on Thursday.

The failure of the KMU strike was attributed to the non-cooperation of the people who defied threats and continued normal activities. However, classes in all levels in Metro Manila and other provinces were suspended the whole day yesterday [17 November] in anticipation of the paralyzation of transport. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing announced that classes will resume today on all levels. The brunt of the general strike is expected to diminish further today as many [words indistinct] transport industry said they will return to work today. One of them is the [word indistinct] group.

In the provincial situation in connection with the KMU strike, in Baguio City business operations remained normal yesterday despite the nationwide indignation strike declared by KMU labor groups to protest the Olalia murder. There was no sign that the [word indistinct] was affected by the KMU mass actions. Jeepneys plied their routes regularly, buses from and bound for Manila and other provinces came and went. In Pampanga buses and jeepneys plied their regular routes yesterday despite the announced nationwide KMU indignation strike. In Dagupan City, workers in Pangasinan are not participating in the strike.

#### Police Disperse Youth Protest

HK181302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1258 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Riot police fired their guns into the air Tuesday as they broke up a road barricade of youths protesting the murder of left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia, eyewitnesses said.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent on the scene said that successive reports were heard as squads of riot police aimed their guns into the air to break up a "human barricade" put up by about 50 students along Espana Avenue, a major artery in the Philippine capital. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

The youths ran towards sidestreets, leaving behind burning tires on the busy avenue which has been nearly devoid of traffic for about an hour. Earlier, the youths chanted "justice for Olalia" as they forced incoming vehicles to make a detour.

The left-wing May First Movement (KMU) labor alliance which Mr. Olalia headed launched a nationwide general strike Monday, but it was hardly felt in Manila. Mr. Olalia's body, and that of his driver, were found mutilated outside Manila Thursday. His associates have blamed right-wing elements, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, for the murder.

#### AQUINO ISSUES NEW RULES ON ARMS IMPORTATION

HK171455 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Nov 86 p 13

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino issued new regulations Saturday on the importation of firearms and explosives.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mrs. Aquino has directed Bureau of Customs officials to implement a uniform procedure for the disposition of firearms, gun parts, ammunition, explosives and their ingredients.

Military purchases are exempted from the rules, it said.

Illegal possession of firearms is punishable by 20 years in prison.

Earlier, gunrunners and illegal arms factories were named by Japanese authorities as a prime source for Japan's underworld.

Authorities said Saturday nine Manila airport guards had been suspended pending investigation Friday on suspicion of involvement in a grenade blast aboard a Thai jetliner over Japan in which 62 people were injured.

A Japanese gangster has told Tokyo police that he received a hand grenade from a Manila airport guard and detonated it in a rear washroom aboard the Thai Airways flight Oct 26, causing the aircraft to lose cabin pressure and make an emergency landing in Osaka.

PAPER INTERVIEWS MNLF CHAIRMAN MISUARI

Part I

HK071517 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Jolo, Sulu -- Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari has stuck to his original stand of self-determination for the Moro people and warned that groups close to President Aquino and her defense chief are trying to block efforts to achieve peace in the troubled South.

The bearded chieftain of the Moro National Liberation Front, which has spurned autonomy and strongly advocated secession for roughly five million Muslims in Mindanao, said his "people will never be satisfied" unless they are allowed to decide their "own destiny and fate."

"They will continue with their struggle (for self determination)," said Misuari in an exclusive interview over the weekend with MALAYA in nearby Maimbung town, stronghold of his heavily armed Muslim rebel forces.

Misuari just the same advocated formal peace talks with the Aquino government, saying the 14-year fratricidal war in the South which has claimed as many as 130,000 lives could yet be solved through a negotiated settlement.

After ending close to two months of consultation visits with Muslim leaders, Misuari last week wrote president Aquino asking for the formal talks between the MNLF and government truce panels to begin.

Misuari last September forged an agreement with President Aquino for a continued "cessation of hostilities" in the South between Muslim rebels and government troopers.

After the truce took hold, Misuari travelled throughout Mindanao with about a thousand bodyguards to get a Muslim consensus on the autonomy issue. Tension rose during his first attempt to visit Zamboanga City when the military barred him from coming ashore with about 2,000 fully armed bodyguards. Misuari a week later entered Zamboanga with a smaller contingent to wind up his consultation trips.

During the interview, Misuari insisted the Muslim South was never part of the Philippines until 1946 when the archipelago won independence from U.S. colonial rule. He maintained that they have always been the Bangsa Moro, which means the Moro nation.

The final MNLF position, though, would [be] hammered out not just by one man but by a group, said Misuari. His personal evaluation could be over-ruled by a "collective decision" on the final MNLF position during its formal talks with the government.

Misuari said the MNLF will "not negotiate through the press but across the table so it is not wise to open our cards before the negotiation takes place."

Misuari showed a very deep distrust of the military establishment, accusing the Armed Forces of being always "associated with warmongering."

"Whatever government we may have, what we want is peace. But the military establishment I believe cannot guarantee peace because it is the nature of these people to want to take things through the barrel of the gun," Misuari said.

Without giving names, Misuari also accused people close to Mrs. Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of undermining the scheduled peace talks by using the "old tactics" of deposed president Marcos.

He said "warmongers" identified with the defense minister are trying to "create obstacles" to the government and MNLF peace efforts, and that "rightists" in the military were behind the troops who blocked him and his men from entering Zamboanga City for the last leg of his consultations.

"I hope Mrs. Aquino is aware of this and will not lend a helping hand to the initiative of these groups. If they do, I'm afraid all efforts we have exerted both jointly and separately would be brought to naught," he warned.

He said these groups may not be in government but have access to the administration of Mrs. Aquino and are attempting to scuttle the peace process by using the policy of "divide and rule."

The MNLF chief did not identify any specific group although he indicated they were "quite responsible people who may not be in the government but are exercising tremendous influence."

He claimed evidence shows that one of these groups had made contact with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a breakaway rebel group advocating Muslim autonomy under the 1976 Tripoli Pact negotiated by the ousted Marcos government. The MILF is headed by Hashim Salamat, one of Misuari's formerly trusted aides.

Former First Lady Imelda Marcos, as presidential emissary, flew to the Libyan capital in 1976 for the signing of the agreement which sought to end the rebellion by granting autonomy to 13 Muslim-dominated provinces in the South.

The rebels had accused the past government of not carrying out to the letter the provision for autonomy under the agreement, signed by Misuari and mediated by the influential Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC].

The problem could worsen if the government attempted to force a reconciliation of the Muslim rebel factions, warned Misuari, asserting that the MNLF should on its own efforts patch up the internal dispute.

He said he was optimistic the Muslim rebel factions would reunify. He cited a commitment from Dimas Pundato, head of another breakaway MNLF group called Reformists, who Misuari said had "already reaffirmed his commitment to the MNLF and its leadership" when the two leaders held talks in Kuala Lumpur last August.

Misuari said he will press for the inclusion of the Islamic Conference in the peace talks. The Islamic Conference has said autonomy and not secession would resolve the Muslim conflict. What role the OIC is likely to play, Misuari did not specify.

Misuari said he was confident that they could reach an agreement with the government. But warned that if the negotiations failed, the MNLF would go back to posture of "no peace no war."

"If we cannot come to an agreement with them, then they can do whatever they want and we can also do whatever we want," he said.

Misuari said they wanted the government to "stabilize itself" in the course of negotiations. "So if we can enter into an agreement with her (Mrs. Aquino) we can be sure that our people can be ascertained [as published] by the fact that such agreement can be implemented properly," he stressed.

"What we want is to have political stability (in the country). Many unpredictable things could happen and we do not want to be caught in between," he added.

He said his people could never be forced to submit themselves to a government which they abhor. "Our people have awakened. Maybe they can kill 10 to 20,000 lives but our people will continue with their struggle," he said.

With more than 130,000 dead in the secessionist war, Misuari said Muslims could never "succumb to an imposition" such as the proposed Constitution which guarantees Muslim autonomy in Mindanao through the legislature.

Misuari reiterated they would not participate in the plebiscite for the Constitution since the Muslims were not consulted to the appointment of four Mindanao delegates in the Constitutional Commission [ConCom].

"What they have done is to preempt the decision of the MNLF... as if they (the Concom) can make decisions for us," he remarked.

"We do not recognize the existence of the Concom. We do not also want to recognize whatever has been created by this body," he said.

## Part II

HK071519 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Jolo -- The man who says he is ready to talk peace with President Aquino is first and foremost a warrior who envisions the liberation of the Muslim people in the South.

"We have always been a victim of aggression and will never rest until we could live in peace," said Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front that has been waging a 14-year armed campaign in Mindanao.

The colorful revolutionary told MALAYA in an interview that he was merely fulfilling a vow made by his great grandfather, a "panglima" [translation unknown] of Tapul island, that his descendants for 7 generations would continue "the struggle for Allah." Misuari's great grandfather led the Muslim resistance during the twilight of Spanish rule in the country.

But unlike his great grandfather, Misuari is using his knowledge in political science, religion and military tactics in leading a bloody campaign that may determine the fate of the five million Muslims in the South.

Aides regard Misuari as unpredictable. For one, he merely wants to return to university life after peace has been restored in Mindanao.

Misuari spent nearly a decade as [a] political science professor at the University of the Philippines, before emerging as an underground leader. After ending his exile, he said he has no dream of becoming a politician.

It was his dream of preserving his Islamic tradition and stopping the genocide of his people that drove him to lead a handful of Muslims when they formed the MNLF in March 1968.

Few may realize it, said Misuari, but the MNLF was formed right in front of the Malacanang Palace when Muslim youths staged a 9-day vigil to protest the killing of Muslim military draftees in the infamous "Jabidah Massacre."

This leader in fatigue combat outfit was once a sickly young man who had convinced his colleagues at the Philippine Muslim National League for the need to launch an armed campaign to attain their freedom.

"We realized that under (deposed president) Marcos, there would be no end to the killings of our people, we could never tolerate his genocidal campaign," he stressed.

Because of their hatred of Marcos, Misuari said the Muslim rebels considered the ousted strongman as "a big monster with two legs -- one leg in Mindanao and the other in the Visayas and Luzon."

"We had to break the two legs apart by starting in Mindanao and encouraging opposition in the other areas to carry out a parallel struggle and we finally were successful," he explained.

It was also their changing tactics that led him to the Middle East, where he was based since the failure of the Tripoli agreement.

Misuari said they wanted peace so they greed to talk about ending the armed campaign with the Marcos government in Tripoli in 1976.

When the talks failed, Misuari said he decided to stay in the Middle East to enlist the support of Islamic nations to their struggles.

Misuari said they were successful in their bid. In 1977 the MNLF managed to attain observer status in the influential Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

But Misuari said his determination was not his alone. His wife Desdemona Abubakhar Tan has always been by his side since they were married in 1974.

Contrary to military claims that he fled the country in 1972, Mr. Misuari noted that his marriage to his wife in Mindanao showed that he was leading the insurgents in combat until it was decided that he should establish a base abroad.

Desdemona, a masters graduate of Social Work at UP [University of the Philippines], now leads the woman committee of the MNLF and proudly says "we were together in the struggle."

The couple bore six children. Their eldest Abdul Kareem, now 12, is said to have trained in guerilla tactics abroad.

Their eldest son was named after Nur's youngest brother who was killed by military forces in February 1974.

Their other children are Jihada, 9; Adib Sayyadi, 7; Khaider, four; Feruza, three; and Nur Aimee, one year and four months.

"One day, if not during my lifetime, in the lifetime of my children, our people will be free," says Misuari.

#### 10,000 RETURNEES SAID TO HAVE REJOINED MNLF

HK171558 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] About 10,000 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) returnees have rejoined the secessionist group and have either been reactivated or are undergoing retraining in some 100 training camps in Tawi tawi and Jolo provinces.

This report by an armed forces general in Mindanao was confiremd by Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southern Command chief, who reported to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos recently about the mass defection to the MNLF of "balikbayans." [returnees from abroad]

The general officer estimated that the number of rebels in Jolo alone have risen to 6,000 with 2,000 more in Tawi tawi, "excluding the new recruits."

Clearly worried, the officer from Southwestern Mindanao, told INQUIRER that "there are also now about 6,000 each in Cotabato and Lanao, and 3,000 more MNLF fighters in Basilan."

He also claimed that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari had sent "future MNLF leaders to Libya" to undergo training under supervision of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) guerilla experts.

The officer, who requested his name withheld from publication, also told INQUIRER about massive arms smuggling in Maimbung, Sulu.

"We can only monitor what is going on. Military and civilians in the area are clearly worried about the continuing influx of arms," the officer disclosed.

Military field commanders of Mindanao had also expressed concern over the "resurrection of armed MNLF groups" and the uneasy peace in Mindanao, blaming the President's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, for having given status to Misuari.

The Southwestern Mindanao general, who arrived here yesterday, said the return of Misuari and his trips around the region with armed escorts attracted to the MNLF fold "almost 50 percent of the "balikbayans."

What aggravated the problem, he said, is that most of these rebel returnees had been enlisted by the government as militiamen.

The officer reported to General Ramos that many MNLF guerillas had surfaced after Misuari's return and now display openly high-powered firearms without being molested by law enforcers for fear that accosting them could lead to misunderstanding and trigger violence.

While their Middle East friends had stopped providing financial aid to the MNLF, the officer said, the assistance "now is in the form of military training abroad."

The MNLF logistics now primarily come from voluntary contributions from Muslims and other sources, the officer disclosed.

The military officers, who had been covering Misuari's dialogs, reported that the MNLF chairman had been critical of President Aquino and had espoused the secessionist line instead of batting for regional autonomy.

Tapia, on the other hand, said the mass defection of returnees to the MNLF fold followed Misuari's return and consultation meetings in Mindanao.

#### NACIONALISTA PARTY FACTIONS DIFFER ON CHARTER

HK141050 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Two Nacionalista Party (NP) groups took separate stands yesterday on the draft constitution.

The NP led by former MP Rafael Palmares, acting president, defended its decision to reject the charter which is claimed to be "more of a code rather than a constitution."

Another NP group, speaking through Vic Rabaya, assistant secretary general on planning and organization, said it is still studying the proposed charter but favors holding simultaneous national and local elections on May 11, 1987.

"While it can probably be adjudged as the longest constitution in the world, it was written in a record time of 51 days," former member of parliament Renato L. Cayetano, NP secretary general, said.

Cayetano claimed the draft contains provisions intended to please every sector of Philippine society as if the Constitutional Commission (Con-com) was a legislative body.

"Some provisions are redundant, vague, outlandish, unintelligent, and contradictory, clearly indicating the instrument is not the result of intelligent discussions among its framers, much less consultations with public and private sectors on vital provisions," Cayetano said.

He said comments on the draft constitution were based on findings of a study made by the legal panel headed by former MP Alex A. Fider of Caloocan City, general legal counsel, and former MP Filemon Fernandez of Cebu and lawyer Nemesio Tejero, national deputies.

The panel observed that even before it was formally submitted to President Aquino, the proposed charter had undergone critical probing and analysis by concerned parties from all walks of life.

"The common observation was that the instrument is replete with infirmities and that some provisions are outrageously immoral, inappropriate, and fundamentally erroneous," the panel said.

Rabaya said that regardless of the outcome of the plebiscite of Feb. 2, elections for both local and national officials must be called to defuse the prevailing tension in the country caused by the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, the officer-in-charge (OIC) issues, and the absence of a clear-cut insurgency policy.

He said these irritants must be resolved as early as possible in the interest of the nation. The holding of early elections for national and local officials most certainly is an effective measure to prevent escalation of disunity among the people, he added.

Aside from reasons of economy he said, simultaneous elections would bring about stability to what he called the "chaotic" political situation in the country.

Rabaya said the NP is ready to meet the challenge and field complete tickets for the Senate and the House of Representatives and down to the councilors in the local levels.

He said the NP ad hoc committee will meet next week to report on the results of nationwide consultations with party leaders on the draft constitution.

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